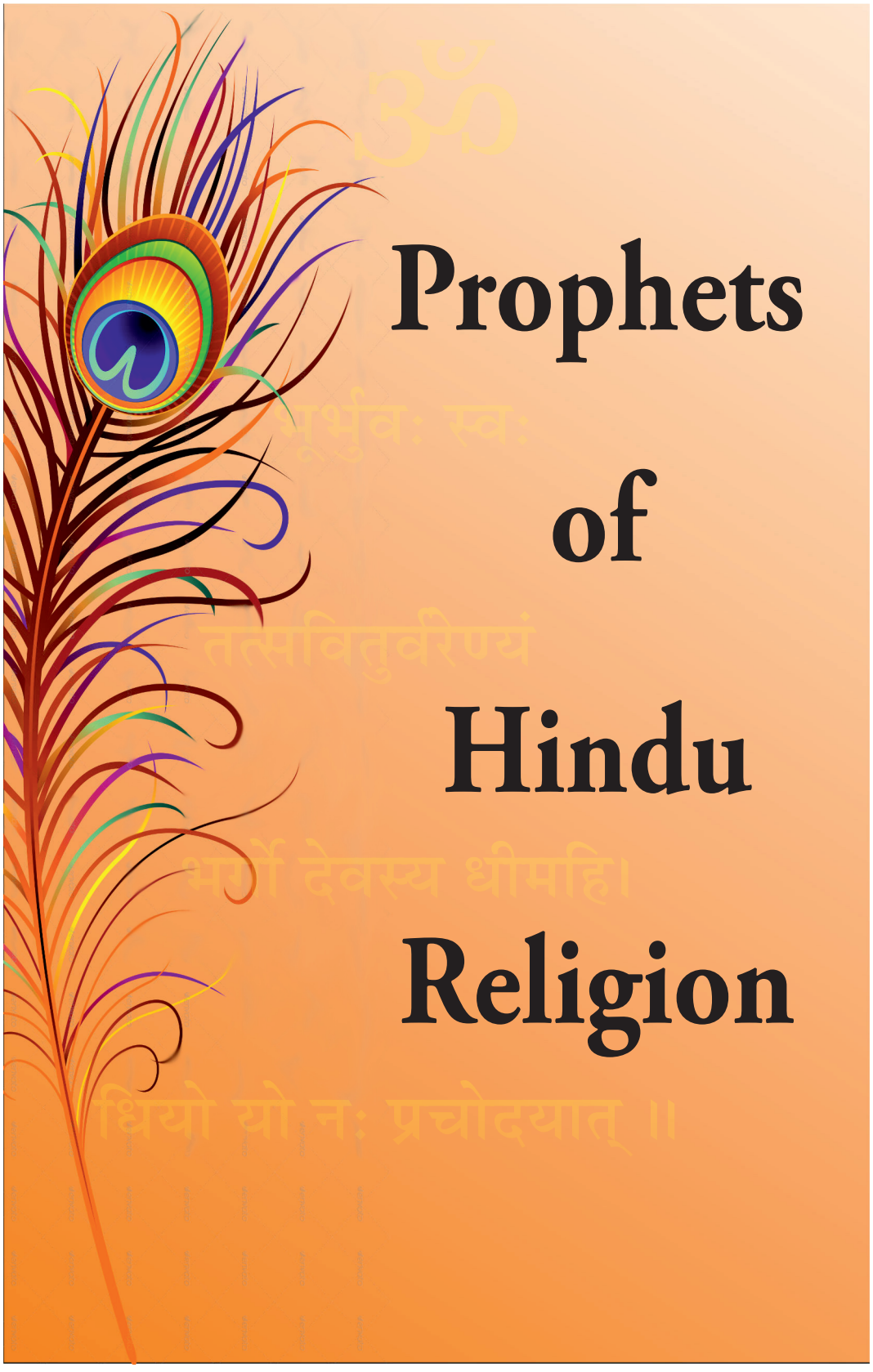
Prophets
of
Hindu
Religion

Prophets of Hindu Religion

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Chapter 1

PREFACE

● Adam came in world about 12000 years ago. In 25 years a generation of human-being get ready for reproduction or giving birth to new generation. In this way we are (12000÷25=480) 480th generation of Adam.

If you are of same village from where I belongs. And if I had a Technique of DNA Testing to find the common ancestor. Than by this technique we will realise or find that 20-30 generations back our ancestor was a single person or we had same forefather.

Similarly if we belong to same city then 50-100 generations back may be your ancestor and my ancestor was same person.

If we belong to same country then may be 300-400 generations back our ancestor was same person.

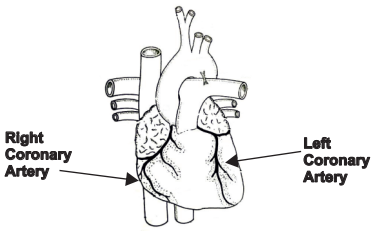
And if we go 480 generations back, then I can swear we had same Ancestor, that is Adam.

So we all are family members in this world. We are all real brothers and sisters.

And this is what God said in Rigveda 1:45:1.

जनं मनुजातं (ऋग्वेद १:४५:१)

All are children of Manu (Adam)



● This is a diagram of heart, which I copied from XII std Biology book. In this diagram you will find left coronary artery and right coronary artery. These are blood vessels of very small size. (May be like a thread) If they get blocked, we get heart attack. There are 7 billion people in the world . But out of 7 Billion not a single person has two left or two right coronary artery or not a single person has a middle coronary artery. That means below skin God has made all of us 100% similar.

Then just by covering our body by skin, how one person can became superior than other.

All human-beings are equal by birth. Only by good deed one person became more respectful than other.

And this is what God said in Bhagavad Geeta.

समोऽहं सर्वभूतेषु न मे द्वेष्योऽस्ति न प्रियः।
ये भजन्ति तु मां भक्तया मयि ते तेषु चाप्यहम् ॥२९

God said, “I hate no one, nor I love

anyone. (I don't do partiality) To Me all living entities are equal. But those who believe in Me and worship Me, certainly such peoples are for Me and also I am for them." (Bhagavad Geeta 9:29)

Same thing God said in Holy Quran. The verse is as follow,

"Indeed, those who believed (Muslims) and those who were Jews or Christians or Sabeans (Hindus). Those (among them) who believed in God, and the last day (Qayamat) and did righteousness. Will have their rewards with their Lord (God) and no fear will there be concerning them, nor will they grieve. (Holy Quran 2:62)

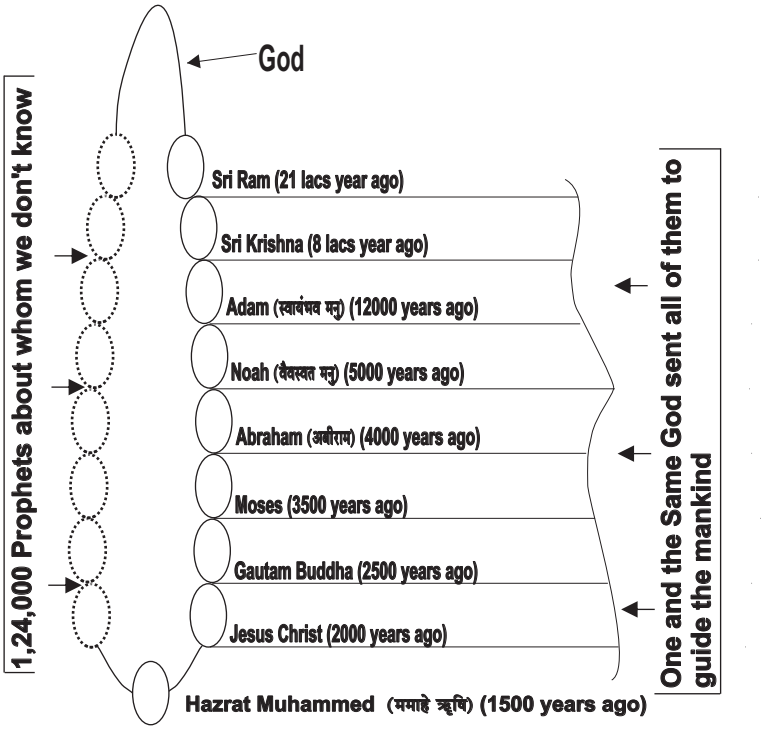
This verse is a proof that religion does not teach hatred for other religions. This verse also shows a path for success for whole mankind.

- God said in Bhagavad Geeta,

मत्तः परतरं नान्यत्किञ्चिदस्ति धनञ्जय।
मयि सर्वमिदं प्रोतं सूत्रे मणिगणा इव।।७।।

"O Dhanajaya! There is no one else more superior than Me. And with My support like a thread the whole universe is strung together like pearls (of a necklace)" (Bhagavad Geeta 7:7)

- On basis of this shlok we can


God
1,24,000 Prophets about whom we don't know
Sri Ram (21 lacs year ago)
Sri Krishna (8 lacs year ago)
Adam (स्वायंभव मनु) (12000 years ago)
Noah (वैवस्वत मनु) (5000 years ago)
Abraham (अब्रीराम) (4000 years ago)
Moses (3500 years ago)
Gautam Buddha (2500 years ago)
Jesus Christ (2000 years ago)
Hazrat Muhammed (ममाहे ऋषि) (1500 years ago)
One and the Same God sent all of them to guide the mankind

say, God is one, and imagine Him like a thread of necklace. All those who preached on his earth for worship of one God and humanity, are like pearls of that necklace. The first pearl in necklace is Shri Ramchandra because he was in Tetra yug. (about 21 lakh years ago). And last pearl in necklace is Mamahe Rishi or prophet Mohammad (pbuh) who was about 1500 year ago.

- There are about 25 to 30 pearls or holy personalities about whom we know something. But there are about 1,24,000 prophets about whom we don't know anything.

But all of them preached one lesson, that is God is one, and all preached same lesson of humanity that is Good deed is basic essence of religion.

So if our God is one, we all human beings are brothers and sisters, and all prophets and religious leaders also preached same teaching of humanity, then why we hate and fight with each other?

To spread message of peace and harmony in society we wrote this book.

We humbly request you to guide us if we made any mistake in writing this book. And if you are convinced with our message than kindly spread this message to your friends and family members also. So that this message reaches to each and every person of this world. And this world becomes a peaceful place for living of mankind.

- God said in Bhagwad Geeta,

पार्थ न एवं इह अमुत्र विनाशः तस्य विद्यते।
न हि कल्याण-कृत् कश्चित् दुर्गतिम् तात गच्छति ॥६-४०॥

My friend, O son of partha (Arjun), anyone who is engaged in auspicious activities, it is never (that he) goes (to) degradation (hell) Certainly he never (faces) destruction in this material world, nor in the next life. (Bhagwad Geeta 06:40)

(Detailed Translation of Bhagvat Geeta is at the end of this book)

Let us get engaged in most auspicious activity, that is "Service to mankind" and become successful in this world and in life after death.

May God bless us with wisdom to understand the truth and give us courage to follow it too.

Ad. Nilesh Chandrabhushan Ojha
B.E. LLB

Q.S.Khan
B.E (Mech)

****

Chapter 2

PROPHETS OF HINDU RELIGION

● If you ask our Hindu brothers that do you have concept of prophethood in Hindu Religion. They will say. No.

But after reading most of the books of our Hindu religion, if we start reading books of other religion also, then we realise that, the holy personalities to whom people of other religion calls as prophet, their description is written in our books also. We don't call them prophet. But they are also our respected divine personalities.

● As this topic is very vast, so we will divide description of this topic in two part. In first part we will study only one example, and see how our divine personalty **Manu** is described in Religious books of other Religion. And in second part we will list with brief description names of few prophets, who are common in Hindu and other religions.

For our studies we will refer to Book written by Dr. Ved Prakash Upadheyay and Bhawishya Puran.

Manu and great flood:-

Details of Manu in Bhawishya puran is as follow;

● Son of Lomak (लोमक) was Newh (न्यूह) (Viveshat Manu). He ruled for 500 years. Sim, Sham and Japheth were his three sons. Newh used to remain deeply engaged in worship of God. Once God said to him in dream that "O dear Newh! listen, doomsday (प्रलय) will be on seventh day. You board the ship immediately along with your companion. O worshiper of lord, save your life. You will prosper to the maximum extent. Newh accepted the advice and made a beautiful ship. Which was 300 hand (one hand is about 1.5 feet) long, 50 hands in width and 30 hands (Cubits) in height. He boarded ship with his family and companion and a pair of all kind of creature. After boarding the ship he engaged deeply in prayer of God.

Hence forth it is description of Devastating flood.

As per permission of God, Rain

cloud of destructive (सांवर्तक) nature, rained heavily for forty days.

Whole of India got submerged in water. Four oceans got merged and became too vast.

After end of flood Newh start living on land along with his family. Sons of Newh became famous by name Sim, Ham and Yaqoot. (Japheth)

Same description is also given in Matseya Puran and Markandeya Puran, but in those books instead of name Newh, Manu is written.

Description of flood in the holy Quran

Following description of flood is given in holy Quran. The holy Quran says in chapter 11 verses 25-48 that God sent Noah (Hazrat Nooh) to guide mankind to the right path and call them to the worship of one God. But except for a few people from weaker section of society, no one took Noah seriously. On the contrary they become more adamant and made fun of Noah.

According to the holy Bible (Genesis) and holy Quran, Noah preached for a very long period. And when he got convinced that remaining people are not going to change, and will not accept truth at any cost, he prayed to God and pleaded: "Oh God, I am defeated (I could not complete my responsibility) so help me." (Holy Quran 54:10). He also pleaded to terminate every person on earth who does not believe in one God (So that who-ever has accepted truth is not misguided again) God accepted his prayer and ordered him to build an ark or ship, which Noah did. When ark was ready, God ask Noah to accommodate in it two pairs of each animal, his family and all believers of God. Which Noah did?

Divine punishment came in the form of a flood and heavy rain. It submerged and terminated each and every land creature on the earth. The flood continued for almost 150 days and the boat remained anchored at a mountain top. This mountain is known as Judi (Ararat). When the water receded, Noah and his followers came down. Three sons of Noah (Shem, Ham and Japheth (Yakoot) survived this flood and repopulated the earth.

In Bible also, we get a similar description about this universal flood. (Genesis 6-8)

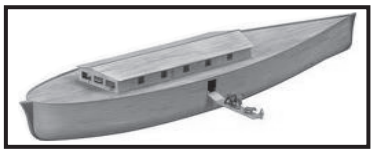
European people are descendents of Japheth.

African people are descendent of Ham.

Asian people are descendent of Shem. (wikipedia)

- Impression of wooden ark or ship of Manu or Noah or Hazrat Nooh (a.s.) still exists in the world. It is on top of the Ararat Mountain. This place is on the Turkish-Iranian border. This impression could be viewed on the internet (Youtube). Search for "Ark of Noah", to study boat of Noah. And search "flood legend" to study this great universal flood.

As on today real impression of boat. On Ararat mountain.



Sketch of Ship of Manu or Noah

- The legend of flood is known and famous in following countries;

Iraq, Iran, Syria, Greece, Egypt, Italy, Lithuania, Russia, China, India, Canada, (Cree tribe) USA, (Cherokee Tribe), Mexico, (Papago and Aztecs tribe) Peru, Leeward Islands, Fiji islands, Hawali and more than fifty other countries.

- A.J.A. Dubious wrote a book with title "Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies" (Published by Low Publishers Delhi-52) in which he writes after his decade of research and study that Newh or Manu described in Bhavisheya puran, Matseya puran and Markandeya puran, Hazrat Nooh described in holy Quran and prophet Noah described in Bible are one and the same person.

- The description of flood and Ark of Noah is a historical fact with solid proof and still remains of ark are present in the world and each and every nation of world knows it. So we Hindus don't have any reason and explanation to deny the claim of A.J.A. Dubious, that Newh, Noah and Nooh are the

same person and prophet.

- So this fact also proves that in Hindu religion we do have prophets, but we don't recognise them.

In holy vedas and Bhagwat Geeta we have many slokes which are clearly related to prophets, but as we don't believe in prophethood we don't translate and understand them accordingly.

- So in Hindu religion one of the name of prophet is Newh. And in general prophets are called Manu in Hindu Religion.

Some time prophets are also called as Rishi or Acharya or sant. For example in Atharva veda (20-127-3) a prophet is called as Mamahe sant.

एश इशाय **मामहे शतं** निष्कान् दश स्रजः।
त्रीणि शतान्यर्वता सहस्रादश गोनाम् ॥
(अथर्ववेद २०:१२७:३)

Few sloks of Rig veda which are related to prophets are as follow;

- O Agni! Manu confirm you as prophet. (Rig veda-1:13:8)

असि होता मनुहित (ऋग्वेद १-१३-८)

- O Agni! we consider you, the religious leader and messenger of people. (Rig veda-1:44:17)

पतिर हि अध्वराणाम अग्ने दूतो विशाम असि।
(ऋग्वेद १-४४-१७)

- O Agni! we consider you similar to Manu, expert of religious teachings.
(Rigved-1-44-21)

नि तवा यज्ञस्य साधनमग्ने होतारं रत्विजम।
(ऋग्वेद १-२४-२१)

- Sloke No. (9-24-56) of Shrimad Bhagwat puran says "Whenever the principle of religion deteriorates and principle of irreligion increases, the supreme controller, the God of the gods (Devtas) gives life to an entity". (Shrimad Bhagwat puran 9:24:56)

That means when principle of religion deteriorates. God sends someone for corrections.

- Few sloks of Bhagwat Geeta which are related to prophets are as follow;

- श्रीभगवानुवाच
इमं विवस्वते योगं प्रोक्तवानहमव्ययम् ।
विवस्वान्मनवे प्राह मनुरिक्ष्वाकवेऽब्रवीत् ॥१॥

God said, "I instructed (revealed) this imperisable

knowledge of prayer to vivasvat, vivasvat told this to Manu, Manu told this to iksvaka." (Bhagvat Geeta 4:1)

● एवं परम्पराप्राप्तमिमं राजर्षयो विदुः।
स कालेनेह महता योगो नष्टः परन्तप ।।२।।

O Arjuna, this way the great knowledge of prayer of God passed on to one disciple from the another one. This religious knowledge is also understood by saintly kings. But in course of time it got destroyed. (Bhagvat Geeta 4:2)

● (That means it is a standard practice of God that He sends His commandment and revelation to His selected saintly persons. Who afterwards pass it on to their successors.)

● अजोऽपि सन्नाव्ययात्मा भूतानामीश्वरोऽपि सन् ।
प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय सम्भवाम्यात्ममायया।।६।।

The immortal soul, the lord of all creation reveals Himself in the person of somebody without having been born.
(Bhagvat Geeta 4:6)

That means God does not take birth, but He send His message through someone, and God has called as fools to those who consider God in human form in following sloke of Bhagwat Geeta (9:11);

अवजान्ति मां मूढा मानुषीं तनुमाश्रितम् ।
परं भावमजानन्तो मम भूतमहेश्वरम् ।।११।।

"Not knowing Me the supreme Lord and supreme creator, foolish men consider Me in a human form with a body, and take My shelter (worship me)."

(That means considering God in human form and then worshiping Him is not correct.)

Few more slokes about prophets are as follow.

● यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत।
अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम् ।।७।।

O descendant of Bharata!, certainly whenever and where-ever decline occurs of religion and predominance increases of irreligion, at that time, I myself (*Srjamy*) provide the divine knowledge) (Bhagvat Geeta 4:7)

● परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्
धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे।।८।।

For the protection of the miscreants and to re-establish principle of religion, millennium after millennium, I do (*Sambhavami*) communicate (send revelation)
(Bhagvat Geeta 4:8)

Note:-Srjamy and Sambhavami are two Sanskrit words which some scholars interpret as incarnation or God taking birth

in form of humanbeing. But in Sanskrit dictionary such as Nalanda Vishal Shabd Sagar Kosh and sanskrit-English Dictionery by Sir Monier Williams, nearest meaning of Srjamy is to provide, to donate, to give etc. And for Sambhavami nearest meaning is to communicate. I have not found meaning of these two word as incarnation in any other dictionary. Also many scholars translate Srjamy as "God send his representative" and for Sambhavami they translate it as God send his revelations (divine book). We are convinced with these meaning, hence in our translation we are writing these meaning.

So above mentioned two sloks also don't prove that God takes birth, but it again indicates that God sends prophets and divine books.

- Sloke No. 10:6 of Bhagwat Geeta is as follow,

महर्षय: सप्त पूर्वे चत्वारो मनवस्तथा।
मद्भावा मानसा जाता येषां लोक इमा: प्रजा:।।६।।

Ancient seven great sages and fourteen Manus, were following My commandments sincerely. In this world all these human beings are born from the first human being and Manu. (Bhagvat Geeta 10:6)

(God mentioned name of Manu along with first human being in this sloke because in great flood all human beings died, and re-population started again by sons of Manu)

- The name of fourteen Manus who are mentioned in above sloks are as follows :-

1) Svayambhuva
2) Svarocisa
3) Uttama
4) Tamasa
5) Raivata
6) Chakshusha (Cakshsa)
7) Vaivasvata
8) Surya Savarnika
9) Daksa Savarni
10) Brahma Savarni
11) Dharma Savarni
12) Rudra Savarni
13) Deva Savarni
14) Indra Savarni.

(https://wikipedia.org/wiki/manu-(Hinduism))

- Vaivasvat Manu is most important personality in our Hindu religion. In his era the great flood occured. His name is mentioned 51 times in Rig Vedas, 2 times in Yajur Veda, 14

times in Atharva Veda and 8 times in Sama Veda. His influence on Hindu religion we can understand from following two facts.

- Christians count their years from the year of birth of their prophet Jesus Chirst. Muslims count their years from the year in which Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) migrated to Medina city (an important event in Islamic history). Similarly we Hindu also count our important events with reference to the end of great flood, which occurred during the period of Vaivasvat Manu, and we believe that kal-yug started after the end of this great flood.

- Bible was revealed to Jesus Christ and this book is Law of religion for Christians. Quran was revealed to prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and this book is law of religion for Muslims. Similarly "Manu smirity" contains teachings of Manu and this book is considered as Law of religion of Hindu (Sanatan) dharm.

- Christians are followers of Jesus christ. Jesus Christ was born and brought up in Palestine (Jerusalem) and he departed to heaven from Palestine. Muslims are followers of prophet Muhammad (Pbuh). Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) was born in Arabia and died in Arabia. His holy grave is in the city of Medina. Manu or Newh or Hazrat Nooh was born in India, preached in India and died in India. His holy Grave is in Ayodheya which is most sacred city of India.

His holy Grave is famous and known to everyone, as grave of Hazrat Nooh or Naw gazi Mazar (Graves of nine gaz long). Ordinary graves are 2 meter in length. But this grave is more than 6 meter in length. So this cannot be a grave of an ordinary person. And this grave is exactly behind main Police station (kotwali) of Ayodheya city. So no one can claim that this is a false and fabricated structure. Photograph and address of this grave is as follow;

Open Google Maps in your PC or mobile and search for "AYODHYA KOTWALI". Goodle map will show you the Ayodhya kotwali on Tarun-Pura Road. Then just behind

Kotwali, in open space you will find SHRINE NOOH (A.S). This is Holy Grave of Nooh (A.S) or Prophet Noah or Manu.

More than six meter long grave of Manu or Prophet Noah or Hazrat Nooh.

Address :- Hazrat Nooh ki Qabar (Naw Gazi Mazar) Behind Kotwali, Ayodheya-Faizabad,UP.Pin-241125

- Because of these facts A.J.S. Dubious writes in his book that we Hindus are followers of Manu or Newh or Noah or Hazrat Nooh.

- So we in Hindu dharm do have prophets. And one of their name is Manu. And in general we are followers of Vaivasvat Manu whom other people call as prophet Noah or Hazrat Nooh.

- We can say Christians and Muslims also follow and respect a prophet who was sent for us, or whose followers we Hindus are.

- In an other chapter we will describe following prophets of Hindu dharam whom people of other religions also respect and accept as their prophets. Their names are Svayambhuva manu, Abi-ram, Atharva Rishi, Mamahe Rishi.

Note :- Real name of our Hindu Religion is vedic Dharm, or Shashwat Dharm, or Sanatan Dharm. But these terms are not used regularly. Hence for simplicity, We will use word Hindu as our religion.

****

Balance portion of chapter "Views of Sanskrit Scholars"

teaching was preached by a prophet named as Hanook. Because of this his followers are called malecha.

Worship of Vishnu, worship of self-illuminating God. non-violence, prayer and self-control, these qualities of malech are described by scholars.

- Now, we will prove the truth of monotheism (God is one) as described in vedas. We will also provide the details of prophets described in purans, and we will also give the detail that basic teaching of all the religions are same.

****

Chapter 3

WHY FOLLOWERS OF HINDU RELIGION FAILED TO RECOGNIZE PROPHETS?

● Scholars of Hindu religion (Sanatan Dharm) failed to recognise prophets because of two reasons.

1) They failed to analyse names of God.

2) They failed to recognise when era of human being started on planet earth.

Let us study how and why above mentioned two reasons eliminated concepts of prophethood in Hindu religion.

Types of names of God :-

● God has few personal names which are exclusively reserved for Him. For example, Brhm, Allah, El, Ela, Elaiya, Alaya etc. These names could not be used for any other entity other than one God.

● As per Dr. Ved Prakash Upadheyay in following two sloke of Rig ved, Allah as name of God is mentioned.

● **अलाय्यस्य** परशुरननाश तमा पवसव देव सोम। आखुं चदिव देव सोम।। (ऋग्वेद ९:६७:३०)

● **अलातरणो** वल इनदर वरजो गो: पुरा हनतोरभयमानो वयार।
सुगान पथो अकरणोन नरिजे गा: परावन वाणी: पुरुहूतं धमन् ती: ।। (ऋग्वेद ३:३०:१०)

● In Allopnishad, in a number of sloks, Allah as name of God is mentioned. One of which is as follow;

अल्लो ऋषीणां सर्व दिव्यां
इन्द्रायपूर्व माया परमन्तरिक्षा ।।६।।

Allah is of Rishi's (saint's). He is Greatest of all, prior to Indra and more mysterious than space (Universe).

(Allopnishad Sloke No.6)

● In Rigved. Ilaya as name of God is used in sloke no. 3:29:7 which is as follow;

इलायास्त्वा पदे वयं नाभा प्रर्थिव्या अधि।

(ऋग्वेद ३:२९:७)

Meaning of above mentioned sloke is as follow;

"House of God is at the navel (center) of the earth." (Rig Veda 3-29-7)

● God has hundreds of other names also, which are as per His features. And these names are called His feature names. For

example a sloke of Rig veda says,

इंन्द्र मित्रं वरुमग्निमाहु रथो दिव्य: स सुपर्णो गरुत्मान् ।
एकं सद्विपा बहुधा वदन्त्यग्निं यमं मातरिश्वानमाहु:॥
(ऋग्वेद १:१६४:९१/९२)

"Scholars call one God with various names such as Indra, Mitra, Varun, Agni, Yam, Gurutman and Matarishva."

(Rig Veda 1:164:91/92)

- Meanings of some feature names of God are as follows;

1) God provides sustenance and food to everyone hence he is called **Mitra**.

2) God conquers everyone hence He is calles **Varun**.

3) God is greatest, Hence He is called **Gurutvan**.

4) God keeps living things alive, hence he is called **Matureshwa**.

5) God Himself manages universe as per His order. He is self-illuminating and basic source of energy for this universe. So He is called **Agni**.

6) God has control on every thing, hence He is called **Vesraj**.

7) God keeps the world beautiful (sunder). He manages the universe beautifully (sunder-pari-challan) hence He is also called **Supran**.

8) God created this universe so he is called **Brahma**. God sustains this universe so He is called **Vishnu**. and on day of parlay He will destroy this universe hence He is called **Mahesh**.

So in short God is only one, people call Him with different name as per His features. He is formless, and nothing resembles Him.

Confusion about Brahmas name :-

With His own feature names, sometimes God calls or addresses or refers to angels and prophets also.

For example Brahma is a God's feature name. This name is different than Brhm name, Brahma means merciful or one who cares with love. With this name God calls or refers to angels and prophets also.

For example in following two slokes of Bhagwat Geeta we find both the personal and feature names of God. That is Brhm and Brahma. The first name is personal and

exclusively for God. And the sloke No. 8.3 confirm that this name is of God Only. While in second sloke (No.11:37) Brahma is said for that angel whom God has specially created to look after the creation process of this universe. This sloke proves that Brahma name is used for angels also (That is someone other than God)

● श्री भगवानुवाच, अक्षरम् **ब्रह्म** परमम् स्वभाव: अध्यात्मम् उच्यते।।८-३।।

Shri Krishna said,
"The most divine pious and immortal name Om is of Brhm"(Bhagwad Geeta 8:3)

● कस्माच्च च ते न नेमरन् महा-आत्मन् गरीयसे **ब्रह्म**ण: अपि आदि-कर्त्रे।

अनन्त देव-ईश जगत्-निवास त्वम् अक्षरम् सत्-असत् तत्-परम् यत्।।३७।।

Arjun said,
"O greater than imagination. O God of infinite power. You are the original creator. Greater than even Brahma. O God of the Devtas you are the sustainer (refuge) of the universe. Because you are immortal God of mortal world and beyond that hereafter. Than why mahatma (Shri-krishna) also should not offer proper obeisance unto you." (Bhagwad Geeta 11:37)

● God can do anything and everything Himself without any help from anyone else. But He has designed a systematic system to control and sustain this universe. And for this purpose God has created many angles and assigned them various works. Angel assigned to confiscate soul of human beings is called Yam. Similarly there are angels for Rain, Angels to put soul in human body etc etc.

● So in above example, we studied how God calls an angel with His own feature name Brahma. Now we will study an example in which God calls to a prophet with His own feature name Brahma.

One sloke of Atharva veda (10:2:29) is as follow;

यो वै तां ब्रह्मगो वेदामृतेनावृतां पुरम्
तस्मै **ब्रह्म** च **ब्राह्मा**श्च चक्षु: प्राणं प्रजां ददु:

"He who knows this sacred house of God, which is full of life, Brhm (God), and Brahma (the Prophet of God) grant him insight (knowledge), life and children."

In sloke number 10:2:29 of Atharva veda Brhm and Brahma both names are written. The name Brahma is used for prophet Abi-Ram, to whom

Muslims, Christians and Jews call as Abraham (pbuh) and Brhm name is for God.

The Atharva Veda contains a long Sukta in praise of the Kaba. This sloke is one of them. In this sloke sacred House means Kaba which is in Makkah.

- We Hindu failed to recongnise when Brahma name is used for God and when this name is used for an angel or for a prophet. We always considered this name is used for God only. And because of this instead of recognising prophets and following them, we start believing that God takes birth in form of human being. And adopted concept of incarnation of God.

- Raheem is a feature name of God which is equivalent to Brahma and which means merciful. In Holy Quran (9:128) God called prophet Muhammed (Pbuh) as Raheem. But Muslims never consider prophet Muhammed (pbuh) as God.

- Vishnu and Mahesh is feature name of God. God has sustained this universe and provide sustenance to every creature, hence He is called Vishnu. And at the end (parlay) God will destroy this universe, hence He is called Mahesh.

God is one. Brahma (creator), Vishnu (Sustainer) and Mahesh (Destroyer) is His three features, and these three names are of same one God. But we failed to understand it and said that there are three Gods Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh.

Confusion about Ram name

- We are also confused about the name Ram. In case of name Brahma, we always consider it a name of God, Even if it is used for angels or prophets. While in case of name Ram, we understand that it is always used for Shri Ramchandra. Who was prince of Ayodheya and elder son of Raja Dasrath. And we assume that it is never used for God or for a prophet.

- Nalanda vishal shabd sagar kosh (an authentic dictionary) has given more than ten meanings of word Ram, out of which one meaning is name of God.

Name of prince of Ayodheya was Ramchandra, and not only Ram.

Raja Dashrath was knowing that Ram is a name of God. Hence he did not name his eldest son as Ram. But he kept the name as Ramchandra. That mean moon of God. Generally we call our beloved moon. So Ramchandra name could also be interpreted as beloved of God.

● Shri Ramchandra ji never claimed to be God. In exile period once Shri Hanuman asked Shri Ramchandra that how should I pray to God. Shri Ramchandra never said that "I am the God, and you should worship me", but he said;

प्रथम: ताराक: चयवादितिय दंड मुच्यते तीतय कुंडला कारमचतुर्थ अर्धे चंन्द्रक:
पंचं बिन्दू संयुक्त: ओम मित्यजयोती रुपक।
(श्री राम तत्व अमृत)

First stand straight in front of God.

Than do prostration (sajda)

Than sit down.

Than bow down infront of God like a new moon.

Than sit straight and concentrate in the remembrance of God.

● The first sloke which is recited in Temple are as follow,

कौसल्यासुप्रजा राम पूरवा संध् या पूरवर्तते।
उत्तष्ठि नरशार् दूल कर्त्व्यं दैवमाहूनकिम् ।।
(वाल्मिकी रामायण अध्याय नं १४, बाला कन्द १-२३-२)

Meaning of this sloke is as follow.

Oh Ram! The able son of Kaushalleya, light of early morning is spreading on eastern horizon of sky. Oh best in human being, get up for prayer.

From this sloke it is clear that parents of Shri Ramchadra were also worshiping God as per teaching of holy vedas, and they used to wake up shri Ramchandra also for early morning prayer.

● Shri Ramchandra gave a Mantra (verse) to his followers, which is called Ram-Tarak Mantre. Which means, a verse suggested by Shri Ramchandra, which if practiced will give you salvation (mukti).

This sloke is as follow;

रां-रामयनम:

This sloke is written on page No. 1175 of Nalanda vishal shabd sagar kosh, as Ram-Tarak mantra.

In sanskrit a dot above a word gives m sound.

So it will be pronounced as "Ram Ramaya namaha."

That mean "worship to the Ram's Ram." In this sloke first Ram means Shri Ramchandra, the prince of Ayodheya, and second Ram means the Almighty God.

That means, if you worship Shri Ramchandra's God, than you will get mukti.

This is an example when Ram word is used for God, as well as for Shri Ramchandra. Now we will study a sloke in which Almighty God has called a prophet with his own name Ram. That sloke is as follow,

प्रतद् दुशीमे पृथवाने वेने प्र रामे वोचमसुरे मघवत्सु।
(ऋग्वेद १०-९३-२७)

तद् = that (V)

दुशीमे = undefeatable (V)

पृथवाने = Jungle of earth

वेन = Navel, center (N)

प्र-राम = Ram of other country or spiritual Ram.

प्रवोचम = describing (V)

सुर = Rishi (N)

मघ = Makkah (मख) (S)

वत्सु = Son (N)

Meaning of this sloke is "I will describe about spiritual personality Ram. Who is undefeatable Rishi, and Son of Makkah, which is centre of earth."

In this sloke Ram name is neither used for Shri Ramchandra because he never went to Makkah, nor for God, but for a prophet.

(Note : For translating this sloke we have refered three sources;

1) Nalanda vishal sabd sagar kosh (N)

2) Sir Moniar Sanskrit english Dictionary (S)

3) Translation of veda by Arya samaj (V)

And we have mentioned N,S,V against word for the source of meaning. For मघ we have taken meaning as मख. Because it is related to center of earth, and Makkah is at center of earth. This we will describe in detail in chapter.7)

- So we are also not fully aware about this name of Ram, and we always consider that it is used for Shri Ramchandra only, even if it is used for God or for a prophet. So when it is used for God, we consider Shri Ramchandra as God.

- **Confusion about Agni name :-**

Agni name of God has confused scholars of Hindu religion to the maximum extent.
Agni is a feature name of God. A

sloke of Bhagwat Geeta is as follows:

दिवि सूर्यसहस्रस्य भवेद्युगपदुत्थिता।
यदि भाः सदृशी सा स्याद्भसस्त महात्मनः॥१२॥

"Light of God is like thousands of suns are simultaneously shining in sky."
(Bhagwat Geeta-11:12)

Self illumination is a feature of God, hence one of God's name is Agni.

- Agni is a feature name of God which is also extensively used for first soul to whom God has created. The creation of first soul by God, and calling him Agni is written in sloke No. (1:31:21) of Rig-veda.

तवामग्ने परथममायुमायवे देवा अक्रण्वन नहुषस्य विश्पतिम। (ऋग्वेद १:३१:२१)

"Thee, Agni, have the God made the first living one for living man, Lord of the house of Nahusa." (Rig veda 1:31:21)

- God called the first soul as Agni, because God has specially placed a light of divine wisdom in him and uses him to impart light of divine or spiritual wisdom to all other human beings. The words Agni, light, Noor etc. are somewhat of same meaning.

Who is the first soul?

- For human race God created only one body of human being. That is body of Adam. After that God never created second body for human being. For creating second body, God developed it from first body. For example Eve or Hawwawati was developed from half body of Adam. And after that whole human race is copied or developed in womb of mother.

- From above explanation what I wanted to say is that God created a masterpiece, that is human body. But after creating one masterpiece, He did not kept on manufacturing second or third masterpiece but for making second human body He developed it from the first one.

Same thing He did with spiritual wisdom also.

What is spiritual wisdom?

There are two types of wisdoms:

1) **Logical intellect:-** From this intelligence we understand things related to material life and this world. This intelligence depends on IQ or brain.

2) **Spiritual wisdom :-** Spiritual wisdom is to

understand religion, feeling the presence of God, having faith in heaven and hell etc. This does not depend on intelligence, but it depends on special wisdom and blessing of God.

For example, due to scientific advancement we consider American, European and Chinese as intelligent people. But most of them don't believe in God, and in religion.

So recognising God does not depends on intelligence but on special wisdom blessed by God.

To explain more clearly the difference between Logical intelligence and spiritual wisdom I will give example of computer.

Consider a personal computer. The manufactures of computer after completing manufacturing process, also load an operating software in computer such as window or Linux or Mac etc. Operating software is an integral part of every computer. But application software such as Tally, AutoCad, CoralDraw etc are not basic and integral part of personal computer.

God has designed body of different creature in different way. And He has loaded their body with suitable soul (operating software) which has in-built logical intelligence to survive in this world. But spiritual wisdom does not come as standard and basic accessory along with body.

To load application software like Tally, AutoCad, CoralDraw etc, We get a CD, load it in CPU and copy it. Then remove the CD.

First soul is somewhat similar to this application software CD. God has created this first soul in such a way that it has complete divine wisdom. Then to bless any human being with divine wisdom to understand God and hereafter, God directs light from this first soul to that human being. And mind and soul of that human being get formatted or enlightened and he starts feeling truth of religion and presence of God. This soul God calls as Agni, because this soul has got special light of divine wisdom in it.

As per Barnabas Bible, God has transferred divine knowledge to all prophet by this first soul only. (Barnabas Bible, Chapter-44)

- Christians believe in Trinity. That means there are

three Gods. God, Son and holy spirit. God is Brhm, Son is Jesus Christ, but not a single Christian can explain clearly who is this holy sprit. This holy spirit is Agni only, but neither they understand him nor they can explain him.

This holy spirit is a spiritual entity which imparts divine knowledge to human being.

- Two verses of Quran are as follow,

1) "It was We (God) who revealed the law (to Moses). There in was guidance and **light**. (Holy Quran 5:44)

This Ayat means God revealed divine book Tohra to Moses. In that divine book there was guidance for mankind and a light (Noor).

2) "And in the footsteps we sent Jesus the son of Mary, confirming the law that had come before him. We sent him the Gospel there in was guidance and **light**." (Holy Quran 5:46)

This Ayat means God sent Jesus to Isreals, and Jesus confirmed the teaching of prophet Moses and Tohra. God also gave Jesus divine book Gospel in which there was Guidance and **light**.

- No Muslim scholar will give you satisfactory answer about this light or Noor.

These verses mean that God sent a prophet and a book, along with light of this divine wisdom which we get from first soul, Agni.

- God also said in holy Quran "O prophet! this Divine wisdom you cannot give to anyone. It is God who gives it." (Holy Quran 28:56)

- As per Muslim teachings one of the requirements of getting this divine wisdom is to sincerely fear God. Sincerely having faith in life after death (hereafter), struggle to do good deed and wish to have true knowledge from God.

- God has taught we Hindu also in holy veda for seeking such divine wisdom. One such sloke is as follow.

इन्द्र क्रतुं न आ भर पिता पुत्रेभ्यो यथा।
शिक्षा णो अस्मिन् पुरुहूत यामनि जीवा ज्योतिर शीमहि। (Atharva Veda 18-3-67)

"O God! Give us knowledge in this direction so that we get enlightenment within our life span."

Muslims call this divine wisdom as "Eman Ka Noor" or light or illumination of faith.

To know more about Agni, read the book with title "Who is Agni, Parmatma or Prophet" This book could be downloaded free from www.scribd.com or www.freeeducation.co.in

- We Hindus failed to recognise prophets who already came and gone from world. We also failed to recognise a prophet who was supposed to come as last messenger. And this is because we failed to analyze and recognise familiar names which were generally used for God, were also used for prophets and angles. So instead of prophethood we believed in incarnation of God.

Second reason:- Second reason because of which we Hindus don't recognise prophets is that we failed to recognise the boundary line of time period, after which human race started living on earth.

- The atmosphere, physical condition of land and the creatures which lived on this earth were not always same, but they have changed many times. For your convenience I will describe it briefly as follows:

1) 1500 crore years ago, God started making this universe. The process started with a big explosion (this is called big-bang theory)

2) This explosion created a huge fire ball. Which cooled down and made small particles. Stars and planet are made from these particles.

3) 450 crore years ago our planet earth was formed, and at that time it was a hot ball of molten matter.

4) Between 450 to 100 crore years ago earth cooled down and water emerged on earth. Between 100-30 crore ago small insects took birth on earth.

6) Between 30-15 crore year ago, huge jungle grew on earth, dinosaurs and huge animal lived on earth.

7) Between 15-6 crore years ago dinosaurs become extinct and huge size toothed birds lived on earth.

8) 6-2 crore years ago monkey lived on earth, along with other animal.

9) 2 crore to 60 lakh years ago

ape like creature lived on earth along with other animals.

10) 60-20 lakh years ago atmospher of earth was comfortable for human beings. In this period huge size mammels died and ape which were very similar to human being lived on earth. (This era is called Pleistocene)

11) 12000 years ago God created Adam and Eve and sent them on earth.

- Our Hindu history start from Pleistocene era that means about 40 lacs years ago. Detail of our four religious era in this period are as follow,

1) Satya yug started 3893100 years ago and ended 2165100 years ago. (Total period 1728000 years)

2) Treta yug started 21,65,100 years ago and ended 869100 years ago (Total period 1296000 years)

3) Dwaper yug started 869100 years ago and ended 5100 years ago (Total period 864000 years)

4) Kalyug started 5100 years ago and at present running (Total period will be 436000 years)

- From above details you can understand that on this earth, existence of human being is only since 12000 years old.. While our Hindu history starts 40 lakh years ago.

- Our Hindu history starts 40 lakhs year ago, that does not means that we are wrong.

Muslim religious literature also says that before human being, society of Jin were living on earth. But they created excessive wars and violence on earth, so angels chased them away from mainland to deep jungles and hilly areas. Same thing our Hindu history also says, that devtas defeated Demons and expelled them from mainland.

- As a common man, we only know two names of super-natural entities, that is Devta and Demons. But actually there are more than 10 types of super-natural entities who were living on this earth. A sloke describing them is as follow;

- विद्याधरोऽप्सरोयक्षरक्षोगन्धर्व किन्नरः।
पिशचो गुहाकः सिद्धो भूतोऽमौ देवयोनयः।।
(अमर कोश स्वर्गन्वर्ग ११ वा श्लोक)

- Names of these ten super-natural entities are as follow,

1) Vidyadhar :-These are super-natural intelligent spirits. They are considered as upadevas or semi-gods. They live in mountains. They are considered as doers of good and devoted to joy.

2) Apsara :- Apsaras are super-natural, beautiful female beings.

3) Yaksha :- Yaksha is the name of broad class of nature-spirits, usually benevolent. (good nature)

4) Rakshasa/Asura :- They are bad-spirits, assumed as flesh-eaters.

5) Gandharva :- Gandharva are male nature spirits, husbands of Apsaras, experts in musical skill and some time works as messengers between Devtas and human beings.

6) Kinnar :- kinnar are demi god, consider as singing gods in heaven.

7) Pishacha :-Pichacha are also considered as evil and flesh eating spirits. They can possess human beings and are repelled by mantras of holy scriptures.

8) Guhyaka :- Guhyaka are like yaksha. Considered to live in caves in mountains, and protect Treasures.

9) Siddha :- Siddha are those souls, which attained high spiritual status because of their dedicated prayer.

10) Bhoot (ghost):- Is a supernatural entity, who could not migrate to world of deceased people, due to various reason. Hence keeps on roaming in old places.

- Whatever ten types of super natural entities we have described, they were either service provider or trouble maker for the main population. But about main population we have not described anything.

- About main population we have to guess from slokes of Puran, Quran and Bible.

The first sloke of Bhavishya puran, Pratisarg parv, first khand, 4th Adheyay says,

आदमों नाम पुरुष, पत्नी हव्यवती स्मृता।
विष्णु कर्दमतो जातो म्लेच्छ वंशप्रवर्धनौ।।

Meaning of above mentioned sloke is as follow,

Name of man was Adam, and wife Hawwawati. They will be created from wet clay of Vishnu, and Adam will be forefather of Malechas.

From above sloke we can guess that the people for whom this

book Bhavishya puran was revealed were not malechas and not the children of Adam or they were not human being. And they called human being as malecha, So they must be some superior creatures.

- We get description about main population before Adam from Bible and Quran. God says in Quran, "I have not created the Jinn and human kind but to (know and) worship Me" (exclusively) (Quran 51:56)

That means as we human beings are main creature on this earth, and purpose of our life is to spend it as per instruction of God and to worship God. Similarly, before human beings and as on today also, Jins are also supposed to spend such life which should please God. As on today they are expelled from mainland and live in mountains and hills. But before Adam they were mainly citizens of planet earth.

- **Who are Devtas?**

- From sloks No-3:12 of Bhagwat Geeta which is as follow, it is clears that to whom Muslims and Christians call as angels, we Hindu call them as Devta. Because as per instruction of God only angels do arrangement for human beings.

Sloke of Bhagwat Geeta is as follow,

इष्टान्भोगान्हि वो देवा दास्यन्ते यज्ञभाविता:।
तैर्दत्तानप्रदायैभ्यो यो भुडक्ते स्तेन एवा स:॥१२॥

No doubt, Devtas will provide you all the material necessary for survival, if you do prayer as per instruction of God.
Those, who consume material given by Devtas alone, without sharing with fellow human beings are no doubt Thieves.

(Bhagwad Geeta 3:12)

- So starting of our history from 40 lakh year ago is not wrong.

But our problem starts with religious books. Our Hindu religion is first religion sent by God for human beings, and it just started after the departure of super natural entities from mainland. So being at border line of changing era, we also inherited some of the books and methods of prayer of previous race.

We inherited the Ramayana, which is story of Shri Ram, who was in Tetre yug, which started

21,65,100 years ago and ended 869100 years ago.

We inherited Mahabharta which is a story of Dwaper yug. Which started 869100 year ago and ended at 5100 year ago.

During that period, human beings were not living on earth. Those existing in that period were having angel like body and supernatural power.

- It was possible for Ravana to fly himself or in a plane pulled by birds, because Ravan himself was supernatural and in that era huge size of birds were living.

- It was possible for Shri Ramachandra to build a bridge by monkeys, because in that era Ape-like creatures were living on earth.

- In Dwaper yug, it was possible for warriors of Mahabharat to use Brhm-shashtra which was as powerful as a Bomb. Because they were supernatural. Shri Krishna can marry 16000 girls because he was supernatural. It was possible for them.

- We received all the literature of Tetra and Dwaper yug. We loved them, admired them and had deep faith in them. This is good, but we forgot that all these literatures are of pre human era, and we are human beings. For us Religious Laws and norms of prayer are different. We have to follow human prophet, and not super natural entities.

- India was ruled by British Government. Before 1947, there were rules and regulation for paying taxes and Indian people were paying tax as per those rules. After 1947, Government changed, and along with government, laws also changed. British laws were not bad, but now we cannot keep on paying taxes as per their laws.

Similarly Religious laws and norms of daily prayer of Tetra and Dwaper yug were not wrong. But we have to follow the Religious Norms described by prophet of our era. And this is what we have forgot.

Supernatural entities has mesmerized us. We neglected or forgot the teachings of Adam, Manu and Abi-ram or human-prophets who have already passed, and we have failed to recognise the prophets who was forecasted in our books, and

who was supposed to appear in this Kalyug.

Third Reason :-

● There is one more reason because of which we don't want to recognise prophets and their divine teaching and want to keep on worshiping devtas.

Third and most important reason of neglecting prophets sent by God, and worship Devtas is mentioned in Bhagwat Geeta. Three sloks of Bhagwat geeta about this matter are as follow.

● काङ्न्त कर्मणां सिद्धिं यजन्त इह देवता:।
क्षिप्रं हि मानुषे लोके सिद्धिर्भवति कर्मजा।।

Certainly many people in human society desire good result of their good deed in this world.

In the material world for very quick success all their good deed become the prayer of Angel (demigod)

(Bhagwat geeta 4:12)

● स तया श्रद्धया युक्तस्तस्याराधनमीहते।
लभते च तत: कामान्मयैव विहितान्हितान् ।।

He endowed faith with that Angel (Devta) and worship him and whatever he aspires, he obtains it. And certainly the wishes desired from that Angel (Devta) is arranged by Me (God) alone.

(Bhagwat geeta 7:22)

● अन्तवत्तु फलं तेषां तद्भवत्यल्पमेधसाम् ।
देवान्देवयजो यान्ति मद्भक्ता यान्ति मामपि।।२३।।

But this is a fact that the worshipers of the devtas (after death) will go to the devtas. Fruit (or result of prayer) of low intelligence people will be their destruction. My worshiper (after death) will come to Me (come to Almighty God).

(Bhagwat geeta 7:23)

● So for immediate fulfillment of our wishes, we worship Devtas, but by neglecting prophets and worshiping Devtas we are destroying our infinite life which we have to spend after death in parlok.

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Balance portion of chapter "Concept of one God & ...."

We could not understand this fact because we don't have proper knowledge of divine scripture, Believing existence of more than one God is against teaching of Holy Vedas.

By remaining pious mentally and physically, our heart will believe in God. and we will feel His presence (creation and control) in every particle of this universe.

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Chapter 4

THE MEANING OF 'AVATAR'

The word *Avatar* is formed by combining the roots 'ava' and 'tu', which together mean 'to come to the world'. God's Avatar means 'birth of a great man who preaches to the world messages revealed to him by God'. God is present everywhere, So to think of Him as confined to a fixed place is to deny His Infinity. There are places where His Brightness is in full glare, and there are places where His Glow is dim. The rays of the Sun looks pretty dim in a fog, but that does not reduce the real brightness of the Sun. In the seven heavens, God encompasses the highest heaven. The Sun, the Moon and the Stars do not exist at that height. (Shetash-watar Upanishad, chapter 6, mantra 14). The effulgence of God's Light is so bright and severe there, that the Sun and the Moon will become totally eclipsed. The entire creation becomes manifest with the Light of God, just like the firmament becomes manifest with the light of the Sun.

So does God send His special man for the welfare of mankind. Such a man is specially related to Him. He is a great soul and is clearly loved by God. He is the one who, among men, has the most immaculate heart and possesses a sterling.'character, and his heart is filled with divine knowledge. He experiences theophany, and therefore, even without being taught by anyone or learning from books, his heart receives the highest and the purest form of knowledge. The expression 'God's avatar' indicates a possessive case and means 'the coming of a man who is in a special relationship with God?

In Sanskrit, Avatar is synonymous to Prophet in English and Nabi in Arabic.- (see Sunder Lalji's Hindu-Muslim Uniti, page 29-30). In the olden times, every country received its own Avatars, i.e. Prophets, because it was not possible for any one Avatar to work for the welfare of the entire world. But the case of the Final Avatar is different. He has been sent for the welfare of mankind as a whole. His religion is intended for everyone.

(Dr. Ved Prakash Upadheya kalki Avatar and Muhammed-Ch-2)

Chapter 5

VIEWS OF A SANSKRIT SCHOLAR

● Dr. Ved prakash Upadheyay was a sanskrit scholar. He was having deep desire for peace and prosperity in society. He wrote many book to reduce hatred and misunderstanding between Hindu and Muslim communities. In this Book we will copy his one booklet which was with title ''वेदों व पुराणों के आधार पर धार्मिक एकता की ज्योति'' "Vedon aur purano ke aadhar par dharmic ekta ki Jyoti." Because in this booklet we get very important facts about our Hindu as well as Muslim religion and it contains complete detail of prophets from Adam to Abi Ram. And whatever I will quote from him will be more authentic than something written by me alone.

(Note:- Henceforth we will call this booklet as "ekta ki Jyoti" for convenience as this title is too long)

● **Achievement and status of Dr. Ved Prakash Upadheyaya :-**

1) Head of the Sanskrit Depatment in Punjab university.

2) Winner of first prize in poetry writing in Sanskrit in Prayag University.

3) Winner of first prize in article writing in Sanskrit in Prayag University.

4) Winner of silver trophy in inter-universities Debate competition in Sanskrit. Organised by Vikram University, Ujjain.

5) Director of Sarasvat Vedant prakashak sangh.

● Booklet "Vedon aur purano ke aadhar par dharmic ekta ki Jyoti." written by Dr.Ved prakash upadheyay contains five chapters. I will not only translate his Hindi booklet, but copy the complete booklet as a chapter at the end of this book. So that you can read Hindi and see what he wanted to say. Because sometimes in translation meaning changes as per faith and belief of Translator.

Preface of booklet "Ekta ki Jyoti"

● Those who don't have the knowledge of the true religion, become the blind follower of an

ignorant Guru. And like a blind disciple, they fall in deep Hell. Hence to avoid falling in deep hell, knowing the true picture of a true religion is very important.

From where you will get this divine knowledge?
From the main source of religion.
The main sources of divine knowledge are revelations of God. And divine scriptures, which are collected and compiled by enlightened saints.

- Many things which we can not understand from our observations and experiments, they could be understood by knowledge of divine scriptures. These divine scriptures are Vedas, Bible and Quran. Sanatan dharm, Christianity and Islam are based on these divine scripture only.

- All the scriptures are holy and revealed by God. Therefore it is impossible that they will have contradictory teaching.

- Vedas are most ancient and first divine scriptures. After that we have Brahman, Arnayak, Upanishad and Purans. These scriptures were written before birth of prophet Adam by Devta Saints (Dev-rishi). Even today we have sloks for prayer compiled by dev-rishi Narad munni. (Narad muni was not a human being)

- In pratisarg parv of Bhavishya puran, Maha-rishi Ved vyas ji describes the incidence of birth of Adam and Hawwavati, which we will describe ahead in this book.

- Era before Adam was era of supernatural entities. That means it was an era of Devtas and Rakshasha. This era cannot be understood by human beings. And we find unbelievable details about Devtas (e.g Ram, Hanuman, Shankar, Krishna etc.) But for Devtas and Rakshashs whatever supernatural incident is described for them, it was always possible for them.

- In future, children of Adam (that means Human beings) will rule the earth, knowing this fact 88 thousand dev-rishi migrated to hilly area. We get this description in fourth adheyay of pratisarg parv of Bhavishya puran. Those sloks are as follows.

- आर्यदेशा क्षीणवन्तो म्लेच्छवंशा बलान्विता।
भविष्यन्ति भृगुश्रेष्ठ तस्माच्च तुहिनाचलम्।

गत्वा विष्णुं समाराध्य गमिष्यामो हरेः पदम्।
इति श्रृत्वा द्विजाः सर्वे नैमिषारण्यवासिनः।
अष्टाशीति सहस्राणि गतास्ते तुहिनाचलम्।

- In Bhavishya puran whatever description of prediction we got about coming of prophets after Adam in this world. In actual same thing happened. And it is proved by Bible and Quran.

- Whatever is written about prophets in Bible and Quran, all these prophets were forecasted by Ved Vyas ji before the birth of Adam and Hawwawati.

- मनः श्रृणु ततो गाथा, भावी सूतेन वर्णिताम।
  कलेर्युगस्य पूर्णा तां तच्छुत्वा तृप्तिमावह।।

Ved Vyasji said "O my heart! get satisfaction by listening to the story of kalyug." And started describing the incident of creation of Adam and Hawwa wati, which will occur in future.

- God is one, as described in vedas. Description of prophets written in pratisarg parv of Bhavishya puran, great flood in period of Manu (Nooh), Rule of Devta and Rakshasha on earth and their mutual war, and following rules of war and doing yog (prayer) for victory in war, all this description is also written in Brahman. (A type of religious Book) This proves that these facts are true.

- For example. It is written in (शब्रा 0.1.7.2 22-4, तैबा 01.5.6.3.4) that Devtas by (दर्श) Darsh and (पौर्णमास) Pornmas prayer, forced Rakshsha to leave (कृष्णपक्षः) Dark period of month (मास) on which they were having right.

- Similarly Devtas destroyed three forts of Rakshashas which were made of iron, Silver and Gold by destructive activites (उपसद कृत्यों) Reference of this fact is written in (तैस 06.2.3.1, मैस 03.8.1, शब्रा 3.4.4, 3.5 कोब्रा 8.8)

- At some places in Bhavishya puran Islam religion is refered as (नैगम धर्म) Naigam Dharam, which means vadic religion or religion as per holy vedas.

- Bhavishya puran has refered to Islam and Christian religion as Malech Dharm. So meaning of malech word is also described in it, as follow;

- आचारश्य विवेकश्च द्विजता देवपूजनम्।
कृतान्येतानि तैनैव तस्मान्मेच्छः स्मृतो बुधै।।
विष्णुभक्तत्यग्रि पूजा च हाहिंसा च तपो दमः।
धर्माण्येतानि मुनिभिम्लेंच्छांना हि स्मृतानि वै।।

righteous, high knowledge, having deep faith in God Worshiping of God (are qualities of Malecha). This

(See page no. 14)

Chapter 6

CONCEPT OF ONE GOD & TEACHING OF VEDAS

- Traslation of Chapter No.2 of "Ekta ki Jyoti" written by Dr.Ved prakash Upadhey is as follows.

- In Rig-veda at number of places we get description that one God has complete control over this universe.

But some scholars of vedas visualised that there are more than one God, and they made the teaching of vedas as polytheist (Instead of monotheist). (That means they interpret that vedas teaches worship of more than one God)

(God has many names as per His different features) some people consider each feature of God as individual Devta. But this happens because of not understanding Rig-veda correctly.

In reality supreme power (God) is one. And we get description of His different features in different chapters of Rig veda. (Such as Agni-sukt, Varun-sukt, Yam-sukt, Vishnu-sukt etc. But Agni, Varun, Yam, Vishnu etc is different feature name of one supreme God. And what we are saying is confirmed by following slok of Rig-veda)

- इन्द्रं मित्रं वरुणामग्निमाहुरथे दिव्यः स सुपर्णो गरुत्मान।
एकं सद् विप्रा बहुधा वदन्त्यग्नि यमं मातरिश्वानमाहुः।।
(ऋग्वेद मं १०/सू.११४/ मं .५)

Scholars described one supreme God with different name such as Indra, Mitr, Varuna, Agni, Yam, Matarishwa. (Rig veda 10:114:5)

- Few slokes which says that God is one are as follow.

- एक ब्रह्म द्वितीय नास्ति।
नेह नानास्ति किञ्चन।। (वेदान्त)

That means God is one. Except Him there is no one else.

- Sloke No. (2:1:3) of Rig-veda is as follow,

त्वमग्नो इन्द्रो वृषभः सतामसि, त्वं विष्णुरुरुगायो नमस्यः।
त्वं ब्रह्मा रयिबिद् ब्रह्मणास्पते त्वं विधर्तः सचसे पुरुन्ध्या।। (ऋग्वेद २:१:३)

God is source of all light. He fulfils the wishes of pious people. He is lord. Sustainer. He is alone to whom we can worship, to whom we can offer our respect. He revealed all the divine scriptures. He blesses

wealth. He is greatest creator of everything in universe. And to whom every creature worships from mind and soul. (Rig veda 2:1:3)

● ''त्वमग्ने रुद्रो असुरो महोदिवस्त्वं शर्धो मारुतं पृक्ष ईशिषे। त्वं वातैररुणैर्यासि शंगयस्त्वं पूषा विधत: पासि नुत्मना।।'' (ऋग्वेद मं २/सू.१/ मं .६)

God is described as source of power of Marut (Strom Deities). Provider of food, self-illuminating, reaching everywhere like wind, Beneficent, provider of sustenance (food) to every creature, protector of worshipers. (Rigved 2:1:6)

● ''त्वमग्ने द्रविणोदा अरकृते त्वं देव: सविता रत्नधा असि।
त्वं भगो नृपते वस्व ईशिषे त्वं पायुर्दमे यस्तेऽविधत् ।।''
(ऋग्वेद मं २/सू.१/ मं .७)

God provides prosperity to His worshipers. God has all the riches, and shining (motivating). He keeps the human beings alive. He is worshipable, owner of wealth. He protects these who worship Him at home. (Rig veda-2:1:7)

● ''एको ह देवों मनसि प्रविष्ट''(अथर्ववेद १०-८-२८)

Sloke No 10-8-28 of Athrav Veda says that "Who enter in the heart of every human being and knows every thought, is one God."

● Whatever is described in Rig-veda about existence of one God. Same description is also given in Svetasvetar Upanishad (6-11) (कृष्ण यजुर्वेदीम श्वेताश्वतर उपनिषद).

एकोदेव: सर्वभूतेषु गुढ: सर्वव्यापी सर्वभूतान्तरात्मा।
कर्माध्यक्ष: सर्वभूताधिवास: साक्षी चेताकेवलो निर्गुणश्च।।
(श्वेता. अध्याय ६, मं. ११)

This Upanishad says that "God is one, He is all-knowing, God of all the creatures. All living thing are alive because of Him. He is Omnipresent. controller of deeds. Refuge of every creature. He is aware and has all good feature."

● A sloke of Rig veda (2:12:10) says,

About that Almighty God, some says He exists, some say He does not exist. Almighty God is powerful and destroys the prosperity of His enemies. His enemies are those who deny Him.

● यच्छोत्रेण न शृणोति येन श्रोत्रमिंद श्रुतम्।
तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं बिद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते।। (उपनिषद)

He doesn't have ears, but hearing power (in all creature) is because of Him. He is Brhm (All mighty God). Those (Deities) are not Brhm to whom you worship.

● यं स्मा पृच्छन्ति कुह सेति घोर, मुतेमाहुनैषो असतीत्येनम् ।
सो अर्यः पुष्टीविज इग्रामिनाति श्रदस्मै धत्त स जनास इन्द्र।।

He is God who listens to the humble prayer of poor as well as prosperous people. Human beings become prosperous because of His blessing and because of His wrath people lose prosperity.

● ''यः पृथिवी व्यथामनामद्दं हद् यः पर्वतान् प्रकृपिताँ अरम्णाव् ।

यो अन्तरिक्ष विमम वरीयो यो द्यामस्तभ्नात् स जनास इन्द्रः।। (ऋग्वेद मं २/सू.२१/ मं.२)

He is God who gives stability to unstable earth, and hills. He is creator of vast universe, and it is He who controls this world and the world of hereafter (parlok).

● In Rig veda there are chapters (sukt) with title Agni-sukt, Varun-sukt, Yam-sukt, Vishnu-sukt, Inre-sukt etc. The power who is praised in these chapters is one almighty God only.

● People recognise that one God in different ways. Some calls Him Shiv (शिव), some call Him Brhm (ब्रह्म), some call Him Buddha (बुद्ध) some call Him karta (कर्ता) (one who control the whole universe) Some call him Arhat (अर्हत) (saint of highest divine rank). Some say God is karm (कर्म) (your deed). Believing one Almighty God in so many different ways is a great discrimination. Doing so is also insulting teaching of holy vedas, and it is against principle of Arya Dharm. If one Almighty God does not control or manages the whole universe, then the system of whole universe will collapse along with Devi-Deta, man and women of all type of deeds.

Those who keep their soul clean, and free from degradation of faith and character. Then their innerself will always glow with light of Almighty God. Hence we should remain righteous and we should honestly try to reach Him, then only we will feel God's presence (Creation and control) in every particle of this universe.

Summery

● So Dr.Ved Prakash Upadheyay wanted to say in this chapter that it is very clearly written, in holy Vedas Upanishad and puran that God is only one.

(See page no. 29)

Chapter 7

DESCRIPTION OF ADAM TO MANU (NOAH) IN HOLY SCRIPTURES

- Those who present before your eyes the verses (Mantras) are called Rishi (Saga or Saint). They speak less, and live a lonely life (away from society). By doing so they receive enlightenment. Saints (Rishi) have not created the mantras, but they have received them from God.

- If someone doubts this statement, than let him make a similar mantra himself. (It is a challenge for the doubtful people).

- The divine scriptures which present the commandments of God, are divine in nature and these are revealed by God only. Writing or creating such scripture or books is beyond the intellectual capacity of human beings.

Hence no one can make a book equivalent to Veda, Bible and Quran. Puran are exact and complete description of divine scriptures.

- The incidence of creation of Adam and Hawwawati was revealved by God to maha-rishi Ved Vyasji, which he described in Bhavishya puran, and it is as follows.

- Two thousand eight hundred year before the end of Dwaper yug, the land of malecha will become glorious (successful, victorious).

Adam and Hawwawati who will be founder (or promoter) of malech race, they uses to control their senses and remained meditated in remembrance of God. They will be created by wet soil of God. (There creation will be such that they can enjoy the mateliastic things)

On eastern side of Pradan Nagar (Heaven) there was a vast beautiful Jungle of about 4 square kos created by God. (1 kos = 2.25 miles)

Because of Strong desire to see his wife Adam went near the forbidden tree. At that moment Kali came quickly to them. Adam and Hawwawati got cheated by that evil kali, and

Adam ate the forbiden fruit and broke the law of God. Because of which they were expelled to the earth. On earth they ate Indian fig (gular). They had too many children and all known as malech.

Adam lived for 930 years. Adam performed prayer (donated fruits etc) and departed for heaven along with wife.

- This way the description of Adam and Hawwawati ended. And after this, in continuation, the interesting description of messengers is there, which is as follow.

- The eldest son of Adam was famous with name Shwet (श्वेत). He lived for 900 years.

- Son of Shwet was Anooh (अनुह) who was prophet for less than a century.

- Son of Anooh was Kinash (कीनाश). Who was similar prophet as his great grand father (Adam) was.

- Son of kinash was Mahallal (महल्लल) who ruled for 895 years. He established big cities.

- Son of Mahallal was Vird (विरद). Who ruled for 908 years. He established city of his own names.

- Son of Vird was Hanook (हनूक) who was extremely devoted to prayer of God. He achieved the state of "Tat Tvam Asi" (तत्वमसि) in which person clearly understand or feel the presence or God. It is highest spiritual level of meditation. He ruled for 365 years. By deeply following religion of Malech he arrived in Heaven.

- Oh Bhargav! Son of Hanook was Matochchil (मतोच्छिल) Who ruled for 970 years.

- Son of Matochchil was Lokam (लोकम) He ruled for 777 years. Then he left for heaven.

Analysis of Translator

1) Adam is said to be forefather of malecha.

2) Hanook achieved state of (तत्वमसि) "Tat Tvam Asi". It is a vedic phrase which means achieving heightened spiritual level of recognising God. And Hanook achieved this by following malecha dharm.

So this indicates that malecha is said for human beings, who are created by dirty wet-soil, by

supernatural entities who were having angel like body.

The first religion on earth for human beings was Hindu Dharm. Actual name of Hindu Dharm is Shashwat Dharm. Simple meaning of Shashwat Dharm is religion of right path. God has called Hindu Dharm as Shashwat dharm in Bhagwat geeta sloke No.(1:42)

Last religion on earth preached by any prophet is Islam dharm. God has called Islam dharm as "Deene Qaiyeem" in holy Quran (98:5) simple meaning of Deen-e-Qaiyeem is religion of right path.

So we can say God is one. He only sent all holy personalities. and all of them preached same religion that is "religion of right path". Only names of religion are different but teachings are same. That is worship of one God, and best deeds.

So Malecha is said for all human beings and malecha dharm is said for religion of human beings and not for any particular religion.

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Chapter 8

DESCRIPTION OF MANU (NOAH) TO ABIRAM (ABRAHAM) IN HOLY SCRIPTURES

● Son of Lomak (लोमक) was Newh (न्यूह) (Viveshat Manu). He ruled for 500 years. Sim, Sham and Japheth were his three sons. Newh use to remain deeply engaged in worship of God. Once God told him in dream that "O dear Newh! listen, doomsday (प्रलय) will be on seventh day. You board the ship immediately along with your companions. O worshiper of lord, save your life. You will prosper to the maximum extent. Newh accepted the advice and made a beautiful ship. Which was 300 hand (one hand is about 1.5 feet) long, 50 hands in width and 30 hands in height. (One hand is called Cubit) He boarded the ship with his family and a pair of every kind of creature. After boarding the ship, he engaged deeply in prayer of God.

● Henceforth it is description of Devastating flood.

As per permission of God, Rain cloud of destructive (सांवर्तक) nature rained heavily for forty days.

Whole of India got submerged in water. Four oceans got merged and became too vast.

● After end of flood, Newh started living on land along with his family. Sons of Newh became famous by name Shem, Ham and Yaqoot.

Yaqoot had seven sons. Jumer (जुम्र) Majuj (माजूज) Madi (मादी) Yunan (यूनान) Tuval (तूवल) Masak (मसक) and Tiras (तिरास). Different countries are named after tham.

Jumer (जुम्र) had 10 sons out of which name of seven are as follow.

Kanabiz (कनाब्ज), Rifat (रिफत), Tajrom (तजर्रुम), Eleesh (इलीश), Tarleesh (तरलीश), kitty (कित्ती), Hudani (हुदानि), Nations were named after the last four.

● Hem, who was second son of Newh had four sons, Kush (कुश), Mitr (मित्र), Kooj (कुज) and canon (कनआान). Famous countries of Malech are named after tham.

● Kush (कुश) had six sons

namely Habil (हबील) Sarvtorag (सर्वतोरग), Sarvtika (सर्वतिका) Nimrooh (निमरुह) Kalan (कलन) and sinarorak (सिनारोरक).

Maharishi slept after telling this much story. He wokeup after two thousand and one hundred years, and said I will tell the story of future generation of Sim.

- Eldest son Sim became king. That malech ruled for five hundred years.
- Araksad (अर्कसद) was son of Sim and ruled for 434 years.
- Sinh (सिंह) was son of Araksad, who ruled for 460 years.
- Irbat (इब्रत) was son of sinh.
- Phalikh (फालीख) was son of Irbat, who had the honor of becoming prophet. and also ruled for 240 years.
- Rao (रऊ) was son of Phalikh and he ruled for 230 years.
- Juj (जुज) was son of Rao. He was also a prophet.
- Nahur (नहूर) was son of Juj and ruled for 160 years. and defeated many enemies.
- Tahar (ताहर) was son of Nahar, he honoured the prestigious position of his father. (became porophet)
- Taher had three sons. Abi-Ram (अबिराम), Nahur (नहूर), and Haran (हारुन). They will be leaders of Malech.
- After this, time to time kings of India (shakraj शकराज and Bhoj भोज) went to Jesus Christ (Pbuh) and Prophet Mohammed (Pbuh) and learned the knowledge of religion.

(Bhavishya puran, Pratisarg parv, First kand, fourth chapter.)

(The translation of booklet "Vedon aur purano ke aadhar per dharmik ekta ki Jyoti" ends here.)

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Chapter 9

DESCRIPTION OF ABI-RAM (ABRAHAM) AND ATHARVA RISHI (ISMAEL) IN HOLY SCRIPTURES

- In previous two chapters we studied names of generations from Adam to Abi-Ram as per Bhavishya puran. If we search there names from Bible and Quran we find same name and number of generation with some difference of prounciation. We list them again as follow;

- **Adam**-Seth-Enosh-Kanan-Mahalaled-Jared-Enoch-Methuselah-Lamech-**Noah**-Shem-Arpachshad-shelah-Eber-Deleg-Reh-Serug-Nahor-Terah-**Abraham**.
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline-of-Genesis-patriarchs)

- Bhavishya puran predicted birth of these divine personalities thousands of years before their birth and we find from records of Bible and Quran that those predications were true and same thing happened in history.

So between Adam and Abi-ram there are 18 generations as per predication and as actual. Now we will study decedents of Abi-ram. Which are not mentioned in Bhavshya puran but in other divine books.

- A brief history of Abi-ram is as follows.

From age of childhood Abi-ram was against idol worship. When he damaged idols of main temple, he was thrown in to the fire. But he survived. Than he migrated to Palestine. At old age God blessed him with a son Atharva. Abi-ram settled his wife and Atharva in Makka. When Atharva was in his teenage God decided to test faith of Abi-ram and asked him to sacrifice Atharva.

Abi-ram was having deep faith in God, hence he obeyed God's commandment and tried to sacrifice his son Atharva. But God was only testing Abi-ram, and did not want to kill Atharva. So Atharva survived.

When Atharva got matured God made him prophet.

This incident of sacrificing Atharva is described as **purushmedha** in Atharva veda. One sloke describing this incident is as follow,

● मूर्धानमस्य संसीव्याथर्वा हृदर्यं च यत्।
मस्तिश्कादूर्ध्वं पैरयत् पवमानोधि शीर्शतः॥२६॥

"Atharva sewed together his head and heart, piety was moving on his forehead."

(Atharva Veda 10-2-26)

That means when Abi-ram asked consent of Atharva, he replied "Father, pleases obey the commandment of Ishwar, you will find me of the patient ones". As Atharva gladly submitted to his father's proposal, hence this verse says that Atharva sewed his head and heart, and agreed to lay down his head. This incident is also described in Quran. (37:102)

● When Abi-ram was taking Atharva outside city (at Mina) for the sacrifice, the Devil tried three times to mislead Abi-ram, and prohibited him from sacrificing his son. But every time Abi-ram fought with the Devil and threw a stone to repel him.

These three places, where the devil tried to mislead Abi-ram, and Abi-ram threw a stone at him, is marked and a stone column is erected. And as on today also stone throwing is repeated as one of the rituals of Hajj. This ritual signifies that we will fight the devil and we are not going to be misled by devil to the wrong path.

Muslims call Abi-ram as Hazrat Ibrahim and Christian as Abraham. Muslims call Atharva Rishi as Hazrat Ismail and Christians as Ismael. Abiram was having two more younger sons, whose names were Angira and Madyan.

Muslims call Angira as Hazrat Ishaq and Christians as Isaaq.

● Muslims celebrate this day of human sacrifice or Purush Medha as Bakri Eid or Eidul Azha. And to commemorate the remembrance of sacrifice of Atharva rishi (Ismail) or as a symbol of total submission to commandment of God as Abi-ram did. They also sacrifice cattle and distribute its meat to the poor, relatives and feed their own family.

● Hajj is also performed on same day. Hajj pilgrims stay at same place in Mina in tents where this sacrifice was performed for three days to perform prayers.

● As Abi-ram and Atharva

Rishi were in Makkah, so Atharva ved also has many sloks in praises of Kaaba. Some of them are as follows. (Atharva ved 10:2:28/33)

ऊर्ध्वा नु सृष्टा ३ स्तिर्यंङः नु सृष्टा ३: सर्वादिश: पुरुष आ वभूवॉ।३।
पूरं यो ब्रम्हरो वेद यस्या: पुरुष उच्यते ।।२८।।

Whether it is built high, its wall are in a straight line or not, but God is seen in every corner of it. He who knows the house of God, knows it, because God is remembered (as soon as we approach the Kaaba).
(Atharva Veda 10-2-28)

Note: The structure of the holy Kaaba looks cubical, but it is not made with perfect dimensions, due to which all its dimensions have different measurements. (You can observe this on internet in Kaaba description). Even though it is not made with perfect dimensions, then too it has great spiritual attraction.

- यो वै तां ब्रह्मरौ वेदामृतेनावृतां पुरम।
तस्मै ब्रह्म च ब्राह्माश्च चक्षुः प्रारा प्रजां ददुः ।।२९।।

He who knows this sacred house of God, which is full of life, God and Brahma (Abi-ram prophet of God) grants him (knowledge) insight, life and children.(Atharva Veda 10-2-29)

(That means by visiting the holy Kaaba one get blessed with religious knowledge, prosperous life and more children.)

- अष्टाचक्रा नवव्दारा देवानां पूरयोध्या।
तस्यां हिररायः कोशः स्वर्गो ज्योतिषवृतः ।।३१।।

This abode of the angels has eight circles and nine gates. It is unconquerable, there is eternal life in it and it is resplendent with divine light.(Atharva Veda 10-2-31)

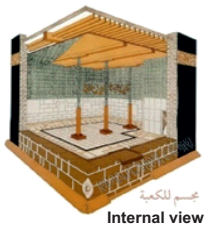
Note: The complex around Kaaba had nine main gates which are as follows: 1. Baabe Abraham 2. Baab Al-Weeda 3. Baabe Safa 4. Baabe Ali 5. Baabe Abbas 6. Baabe Nabee 7. Baabe Salaam 8. Baabe Ziyad 9. Baabe Haram (Baab means door).

- The Kaaba is surrounded and protected by eight hills, which are mentioned in Sloka as circles. The eight hills are: 1. Jable Khaleeg 2. Jable Qeeqaan 3. Jable Hindi 4.Jable Laalaa 5. Jable Kada 6. Jable Abu Hadeeda 7. Jable Abee Qabees 8. Jable Umar.

- तस्मिन हिररायये कोशे त्र यरे त्रिप्रतिष्ठते।
तस्मिन यद यक्षमात्मन्वत तद वै ब्रह्मविदो विदुः।।३२।।

The supreme spirit, worthy of adoration lives in the house, which is built on three pillars and three wooden beams and is the centre of eternal life. Men of God know this well.

(Atharva Veda 10-2-32)



Internal view of Kaaba

Note: The above photograph shows the inside section, showing three pillars and three beams. Photograph and video of the inside view is available on the internet. Search for "Kaaba" on internet and Youtube.

- प्रभ्राजमानां हरिरीं यशसा संपरीवृताम।
  पुरं हिरण्ययीं ब्रह्मा विवेशापराजिताम ।।३३।।

Brahma or (Abi-ram) stayed in this abode, which is illuminated by heavenly light and covered with divine blessings. It is the place that gives (spiritual) life to the people and is unconquerable.

(Atharva Veda 10-2-33)

- A Sloka of Rig Veda says,

"O you who pray! In far off country, near the seashore there is Daroka Ban, which is not constructed by humans. By performing prayer in it and by blessing of God enter heaven.

(Rig Veda 10-155-3)

(Makkah is far from India and situated near seashore.)

Different names of the holy Kaaba:

- The Kaaba is described with the following names in various religious books of Sanatan Dharm.

Illayaspad: Eil, illa, illaya, ellaya, Allah, all these names are used for God in various religions. Pad means Place. Illayaspad means Place of God.

Makteshwar: Mak means Makkah, Ishwar means God. Makteshwar means city of God or God's Makkah. According to *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* by Sir M. Monier William, *Mak* means city of Makkah or *Yagna* (Place of sacrifice).

Nabhi Kamal: As per Hadees [statement of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)] initially the whole earth was covered with oceans (water). The first land to emerge from the ocean was exactly the location of Kaaba. Then land continued to

spread in all directions.

As per Padam Puran, initially the earth was covered with water. First of all a lotus flower emerged from the ocean (and grew to a large size). Then it's leaf and petals, etc. took the shape of earth and trees etc. The central part is known as Nabhi Kamal (Kaaba) the most sacred place for worship. (This place is also known Jambodeep).

Adipushkar Teerth: Padam Puran says that the most ancient nourishing and the most sacred place of worship is Adipushkar Teerth. Padam Puran describes the importance of Adipushkar Teerth in the following words:

1. If someone serves at Adipushkar Teerth, his sins will be washed away.

2. Whoever visits Adipushkar Teerth, gets unlimited blessings.

3. It is the most ancient place. Those who take bath here get Mukthi (Zamzam well is just next to the Kaaba).

Nabha Prithiviya: Rig Veda says,

इलायास्त्वा पदे वयं नाभा प्रथिव्या अधि।

(ऋग्वेद ३.२९.४)

"House of God is at the navel of the earth."(Rig Veda 3-29-4)

Let us find the navel or the center of the earth. Equator passes from the center of planet earth. But if we observe closely, human population is not distributed equally on both sides of the equator. It is more in the north upto 80° latitude, and less in south upto 40° latitude. Hence if we try to find the center of land with human population as criteria, it will be 20° latitude to the north of equator.

Similarly 0° longitude passes from Greenwich, but again we see that in the east there is more population than in the west. Hence to get the center we have to shift east by approximately 40°.

Makkah city is at 21.5° to the north of equator, 39° to the east of 0° longitude and approximately at the center of populated land on the earth, which you can observe from the following diagram. Hence Makkah is called as the navel of the earth or Nabha Prithviya. and as per Rig veda. (3.29.4) at this place house of God exist.

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(See map showing Makkah at center of world on page No. 55)

Chapter 10

DESCRIPTION OF ATHARVA RISHI (ISMAEL) TO MAMAHE RISHI IN HOLY SCRIPTURES

- From wikipedia and various sources, we get the information that Mamahe Rishi was 61st generation of Atharva rishi.

- From Atharva rishi to Adnan we have record of names only. But from Adnan to Mamahe rishi we have names along with years also in which period they were born.

1) Atharva Rishi (Hazrat Ismail)
2) Haidir
3) Aram
4) Adwa
5) Waggi
6) Sam
7) Zarih
8) Nahith
9) Muksar
10) Aiham
11) Afraid
12) Aisar
13) Desham
14) Aid
15) Arawi
16) Yalhan
17) Yahzin
18) Yathrabi
19) Sanbir
20) Hamdan
21) Ad-Daa
22) Ubaid
23) Abqar
24) Aid
25) Makhi
26) Nahish
27) Jahim
28) Jahim
29) Tabikh
30) Yadlaf
31) Bildas
32) Awwam
33) Obai
34) Qamwal
35) Buz
36) Aws
37) Salaman
38) Humaisi
39) Add
40) Adnan-122 BC
41) Maad-89 BC
42) Nizar-56 BC
43) Mudar-23 BC
44) Ilyas- 10 AD
45) Mudrikah-43 AD
46) Khuzaimah-76 AD
47) Kinanah-109 AD
48) An-Nadr(Quraysh)-142 AD
49) Malik-175 AD

50) Filir-208 AD

51) Ghalib-241 AD

52) Luay-274 AD

53) Kaab-307 AD

54) Murrah-340 AD

55) Kilab-373 AD

56) Qusai- 406 AD

57) Abd Munaf- 439 AD

58) Hashim-464 AD

59) Abdul-muttalib-497AD

60) Abdullah- 545 AD

- Mamahe Rishi or Mohammed (Pbuh)- 570 AD

- **Mamahe Rishi is not a prophet of Muslims :-**

Mamahe Rishi or hazrat mohammed (Pbuh) was not a prophet exclusively for the Muslims. Reason of our this assumption is as follows.

- Abi-ram had three sons Atharva, Angira and Madyan. Angira had two sons Yaqub and ish. Yaqub had 10 sons, one of them was Yusuf. To Yusuf because of jealousy his brother sold him as slave to travelers passing through their territory. Who afterward sold him in Egypt. In Egypt a minister of king purchased him and adopted him as his son.

When Yusuf got matured God blessed Yusuf him with prophethood, and made him ruler of Egypt. When family of Yusuf came to know this news, all of them migrated to Egypt. All of them were following the religion of Abi-ram that is worship of one God.

After passing away of Yusuf all his people got enslaved by local Egyptians. They were total 6 lakh in number. All these peoples were called Isreals, because one of the name of Yaqob was Israel.

For three hundred years they remained slaves, then God sent Moses to free them.

God always says that we sent Moses for Israel and Israel also says that Moses is our prophet.

One thousand year after Moses God sent Jesus Christ. But for him also God always says that we sent Jesus Christ for Israel for example. Following verses of Quran say;

“And (mention) when Jesus the son of Mary said: O children of Isreal, indeed I am the messenger of Allah to you

confirming what came before me of the Torah and bringing good tiding (forecast) of a messenger to come after me, whose name is Ahmed." (Holy Quran 61:06)

(In this verses Jesus confirms that religion of Moses was true, whatever he is preaching is confirmation of earlier religion and as well as whatever Ahmed (Mamahe Rishi) will preach also will be true, Because all of them are messengers of same God)

After 570 year of Jesus Christ, God sent Mamahe Rishi, but God never said that We sent Mamahe Rishi or prophet Muhammed (Pbuh) for Arab or for Muslims."

When Moses or Jesus Christ were sent, the people for whom they were sent were all Israel. So they are called prophet of Isreal people.

But when Mamahe Rishi was sent whole of the world was engaged in idol worship. and not a single Muslim was in Arab or in world. Then how we can say Mamahe Rishi or prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) was sent for Muslim.

He was sent for correction of idol worshipers. He was prophet for idol worshipers. Only those who accepted his teachings are called Muslim.

Muslim calls him as their prophet but he was not sent exclusively for them, but for the whole world including non-believers of God.

God also said in Holy Quran "We sent to prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) as blessing for mankind." (21:107) (That means he was not sent for Arab or Muslim only, but for all the people of world and till parlay)

To know more above life and teaching of Mamahe Rishi or prophet Muhammed (Pbuh) read book written by Q.S.Khan with title "An introduction of prophet Muhammed". This book contains only 80 pages and could be freely downloaded from www.scribd.com or www.freeeducation.co.in or www.qskhan.com.

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Chapter 11

PREDICTION OF MAMAHE RISHI IN HOLY SCRIPTURE

● Muslims call Mamahe Rishias as hazrat Muhammed (Pbuh). We have three types of predications in our Hindu divine books for him.

1) Predictions with clearly mentioning his name as Mohammed.

2) Predictions with slightly changed pronunciations.

3) Predictions with name as Kalki Avtar and Narashansa.

● **First type of Prediction**

First we will study the first type of prediction in which his name is clearly mentioned as mohammed (pbuh).

In Srimad Bhagwat puran, Sangram puran, Allopnishad and bhavishya puran, we have many sloks which predict about Mamahe Rishi with clear name as Mohammed (pbuh). Those sloks are as follow.

Shrimad Bhagwat Puran :-

अज्ञान हेतु कृत मोहमदान्धकार नाशं विद्यायं हित दो दयते विवेक। (श्रीमद् भागवत पुराण २/७२)

Meaning :- Darkness of ignorance will end and light of divine education and vivek will be spread by Mohammad.

(Vivek is ability to judge right or wrong)

Allopanishad :-

In second part of Encyclopedia edited by Nagendra Nath Basu, few verses of Upanishads about God and Muhammad (Pbuh) are as follow;

अस्माल्लां इल्ले मित्रावरूणा दिव्यानि धत्त।
इलल्ले वरूणो राजा पुनर्दुदः।
हयामित्रो इल्लां इल्लल्ले इल्लां वरूणो मित्रस्तेजस्कामः।।१।।
होतारमिन्दो होतारमिन्द्र महासुरिन्द्राः।
अल्लो ज्येष्ठं श्रेष्ठं परमं पूर्ण ब्रम्ह्राणं अल्लाम्।।२।।

अल्लो रसूल **महामद** रकबरस्य अल्लो अल्लाम् ।।३।। (अल्लोपनिषद् १,२,३)

● The name of that God is Allah. He is one. Mitre, Varun are His features. In fact Allah is Varun, king of all creatures. Friends! accept Allah as your Lord. He is Varun and like a friend. He helps you in your all works. He is Indra, great Indra. Allah is Almighty. Free from all defects and most pious. Mohammed (pbuh) is great

prophet of Allah.

(Allopnished maybe No 1 to 3, Hazrat Mohammed (pbuh) in bhartiya dharm granth by M.A.Shrivastav)

- **Sangram puran :-**

Pandit Dharam Veer Upadhyay wrote a famous book, Antim Ishwar Doot, which was published in 1923 by National Printing Press, Daryaganj, New Delhi. In his book he, writes: "Kag-Busandi and Garud remained in the company of Shri Ram for a long period of time; they not only used to follow, but also conveyed the same advices of Shri Ram to common people. Tulsi Dasji has mentioned the above advice in his translation of Sangram Puran. He wrote that Shankarji predicted about the Future religion to his son in the following words:

यहां न पक्षपात कछु राखहुं
वेद, पुराण, संत मत भाखहुं।

Without any partiality, I express the teachings of saints, Vedas and Purans.

संवत विक्रम दोऊ अनङा
महाकोक नस चतुर्पतङा

He will take birth in seventh Bikrami century with rise of four stars (sun).

राजनीति भव प्रीति दिखवै
आपन मत सबका समझावै।

He will be eligible to rule. By logic (love and wisdom) or by force, he will convince his teachings.

सुरन चतुसुदर सतचारी।
तिनको वंश भयो अति भारी

He will have four subordinates because of which his followers will increase.

तब तक सुन्दर मद्दिकोया।
बिना **महामद** पार न होया।

Till the divine book remains on earth, salvation is not possible without Mahamad (Mohammed).

तबसे मानहु जन्तु भिखारी
समस्थ नाम एहि व्रतधारी।

People, beggars, insects and animals will all become obedient to God after taking his name.

हर सुन्दर निर्माण न होई
तुलसी वचन सत्य सच होई।

After him none shall be born like him. What Tulsi Das says will truly happen.

(Sangram puran skand. 12, Khand-6, Traslated by Gowaswami Tulsidasji)
(Hazrat Mohammed (pbuh) in Bhartiya Dharam Granth, by Dr.M.A.Shrivastav, Page no. 18)

Bhavishya puran

एतस्मिन्नन्तिरे म्लेच्छ आचार्य्येण समन्वित:।
महामद इति ख्यात: शिष्यशाखासमन्वित:।।५।।
नृपश्चैव महादेवं मरुस्थलनिवासिनम्।
गङ्गाजलैश्च संस्नाप्य पञ्चगव्यसमन्वितै:।
चंदनादिभिरभ्यर्च्य तुष्टाव मनसा हरम् ।।६।।
भोजराज उवाच-नमस्ते गिरिजानाथ मरुस्थलनिवासिने।
त्रिपुरासुरनाशाय बहुमायाप्रवर्त्तिने।।७।।
म्लेच्छैर्गप्ताय शुद्धाय सच्चिदानन्दरुपिणे।

त्वं मां हि किंकरं विद्धि शरणार्थमुपागतम् ।। ८।।
सूत उराच-इति श्रुत्वा स्तवं देवः शब्दमाह नृपाय तम् ।
गंतव्यं भोजराजेन महाकालेश्वरस्थले ।।९।।
म्लेच्छैंस्सुदूषिता भूमिर्वाहीका नाम विश्रुता।
आर्य्यधर्मों हि नैवात्र वाहीके देशदारुणे।।१०।।
(भविष्य पुराण प्रतिसर्ग पर्व, तृतीम खंड, तृतीय अध्याय)

A malechha spiritual teacher will appear with his companions. His name will be Mohammad. Raja (Bhoj) after giving this Maha Dev Arab (of angelic disposition) a bath in the panchgavya and the Ganges water, (ie, purging him of all sins) offered him the presents of his sincere devotion and showing him all reverence said, "I make obeisance to thee." "O ye! the pride of mankind, the dweller in Arabia, Ye have collected a great force to kill the Devil and you yourself have been protected from the malechha opponents." "O ye! the image of the Most Pious God the biggest Lord, I am a slave to thee, take me as one lying on thy feet."
(Mohammed in Parsi, Hindu and Buddhist scriptures, page 38-39, By A.H. Vidyarthi)

- **Second type of Prediction**

In second type of Prediction Mohammed name of Mamahe Rishi is not mentioned clearly but he is predicted with his other name Ahmed.

Rigveda-mondal-8, Sukt-6, Slok No.19 is as follow.

अहमिद धि पितुष परि मेधां रतस्थ जग्रम।
अहं सूर्य इवाजनि।

Ahmed aquired religious law from his lord (God). This law is full of wisdom. I receive light from him just as from the sun.

Dr. Ved Prakash Upadheyay says in his book "Ekta ki Jyoti" (page 22) that in following mantra also Ahmed and Ahmid word is used for Mamahe Rishi,

1) Rigved Mandal-8, Sukt-6, Mantra-10.

2) Atharva veda-Kand-20, Sukt-115, Mantra-1

3) Sam Veda-Mantra no-152 and Mantra no 1500.

- A sloke of Atharva Veda Kand-20, Sukt-127, Mantra No. 3 is as follow;

एश इशाय **मामहे शतं** निष्कान् दश स्रजः।
त्रीणि शतान्यर्वतां सहस्रादश गोनाम्।।
(Atharv veda verse 20-127-3)

Pandit Raja Ram translated this sloke as "He (God) gave the Mamahe Rishi a hundred gold coins, ten chaplets, three hundred horses and ten

thousand cows."

This mantra gives the Rishi's name as Mamahe. No Rishi in India or any other prophet had this name.
(Mohammed in Parsi, Hindu & Buddhist Scriptures, page no-55, by A.H.Vidyarthi)

Complete meaning of this sloke you can read from book with title "Narashans and Antim-Rishi" written by Dr. Ved Prakash Upadheyay.

Third type of prediction :-

In third type of prediction, Mamah Rishis is named as Narashans and Kalki Avtar.

- Dr. Ved Prakash Upadheya wrote following two books.

1) Narashansh and Antim Rishi

2) Kalki Avtar and Hazrat Muhammad.

- Dr.M.A.Shrivastave wrote a book with title "Hazrat Muhammed (Pbuh) in bhartiya dharm granth."

- A.H.Vidyarthi wrote a book with title "Mohammed in Parsi, Hindu and Buddhist scriptures.

All the three authors proved that Narashans and Kalki Avtar, these two name are used for Mamahe Rishi or Prophet Muhammad (Pbuh) only.

They said Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and Kalki Avtar or Narashans are one and the same personality because following and many more detail or feature of them are common and same.

1) Belonging to priest family.

2) Time and date of birth

3) Parent's name

4) Place of Birth

5) Personality

6) The mode of receiving first revelation.

7) Migration

8) Visit to heaven

9) Victory over enemies

10) Special favour by God etc. etc

These topics are too vast, hence we are skipping them. I request you to please read their details from above mentioned book directly.

(Note: This chapter is not exact translation of chapter No. 4 of booklet Ekta ki Jyoti. We have made it more informative by adding some more information)

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Chapter 12

HOW BHAGWAT GEETA DESCRIBES SRI KRISHNA

- **Bhagwat Geeta sloke 2:17**

अविनाशि तु तद्विध्दि येन सर्वमिदं ततम् ।
विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति।।१७।।

Shri Krishna said, "But you should know it, that God is immortal this universe pervades because of Him. No one is able to destroy the immortal God."

This sloke indicated that God is a separate entity, and Shri Krishna is a separate entity. And Shri Krishna himself is praising God.

- **Bhagwat Geeta sloke No. 7:19**

बहूनां जन्मनामन्ते ज्ञानवान्मां प्रपद्यते।

वासुदेवः सर्वमिति स महात्मा सुदुर्लभः ।।१९।।

God said, among the scholars who take birth, doing everything as per My wish, till death, like great soul Vasudev (Shri Krishna) is very rare to see.

In this sloke, God mentioned shri krishna as human being. Because only human beings takes birth. God also praises him as maha-atma.

- **Bhagwat Geeta sloke No. 11:3**

एवमेतद्यथात्थ त्वमात्मानं परमेश्वर।
द्रष्टुमिच्छामि ते रुपमैश्वरं पुरुषोत्तम।।३।।

Arjun said,
"O greater than imagination. O God of infinite power. You are the original creator. Greater than even Brahma. O God of the gods (Devtas/Deities) you are the sustainer (refuge) of the universe. Because you are immortal God of mortal world and beyond that hereafter. Than why mahatma (Shri Krishna) also should not offer proper obeisance unto you." (Bhagwad Geeta 11:37)

This sloke indicated that Arjuna was knowing that God is a separate and greatest entity. And Shri Krishna is a maha-atma or great personality. But he is not God. And Shri Krishna also should pray to God.

- **Bhagwat Geeta sloke No. 18:74**

संजय उवाच।
इत्यहं वासुदेवस्य पार्थस्य च महात्मनः।
संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणम् ।।७४।।

Sanjay said, "Thus, I have heard

the conversation of maha-atma (Shri krishna) and Arjuna. And their discussion was so wonderful that my hairs are standing on ends.

Bhagwat Geeta sloke No. 18:78

त्र योगेश्वर: कृष्णो यत्र पार्थो धनुर्धर:।
तत्र श्रीर्विजयी भूतिर्ध्रुवा नीतिर्मतिर्मम।।७८।।

- Sanjay said, "Where (there is) Shri Krishna who remains in contact of God. Where (there is) carrier of the bow and arrow Arjuna, there (will be) peace, victory, good luck, morality, patience and persistence. (This is) my opinion.

In above mentioned two sloke of Bhagwat Geeta, Sanjay, who was minister of Dhirishtrashtra, and who saw complete mahabharat with his eyes, first mentions Shri Krishna as maha-atma and in second sloke as someone who is in contact with God. So neither Arjuna nor Sanjay considered or mentioned Shri Krishna as God.

Shri-Vishnu puran:-

- *नाह देवो न गन्धवों न यक्षो न च दानवः।*
अहं वो बान्धवों जाती नैताच्चिन्त्यमितोहन्यथ।।
(श्री विष्णु पुराण ५/२३/१२।।)

(Shri Krishna said,) "Neither I am dev nor Gandharva. Neither I am yaksha or Danav. I took birth in family which is similar to you people. You people should not worry about this matter."

(Shri Vishnu Puran-5/23/12)

In above mentioned sloke No. 5/23/21 of Shri Vishnu Puran, Shri krishna himself clarified that he is neither Dev nor Gandharve, neither yaksha nor Danav, but a human being.

- **Bhagwat Geeta sloke No. 2:12**

नत्वेवाहं जातु नासं न त्वं नेमे जनाधिपा:।
न चैव नभविष्याम: सर्वे वयमत: परम् ।।१२।।

But certainly never at any time (if happened that) I did not exist nor you nor all these kings.
Certainly here after (in future) in tvam also it will never (happen that we) all of us (will not exist)

Certainly hereafter in future also it will never happen that all of us will not exist." (That means in every era all of us are going to exist)

In this sloke, to understand how Shri Krishna remains present in every era, we study some of the teachings of Gautam Buddha.
In "Gospel of Buddha" it is written that, Gautam Buddha said to his servant Nanda, "O Nanda, I am not the first Buddha in this world nor am I

the last. In time there will appear a Buddha in this world who will teach the truth as I have taught the truth. He will give the world a way of life, which will be pure and at the same time complete. O Nanda his name will be Maiterya."
(Gospel of Buddha by carus, page 217)

(This is a long prediction. We summarised it for convenience)

Concentrate on the words "I am not the first nor the last" and "He will teach the truth as I taught."

- In every era God sent his messenger to teach the truth to mankind. It is the messengers of God who remained present in every era till the last Maitriya came. So it is not that God incarnate in every era and Arjun and Duryodhan took birth in every era. But it is the messengers of God, who came and remained present in every era to guide and help righteous people like Arjun and correct or fight the wrongdoers like Duryodhan.

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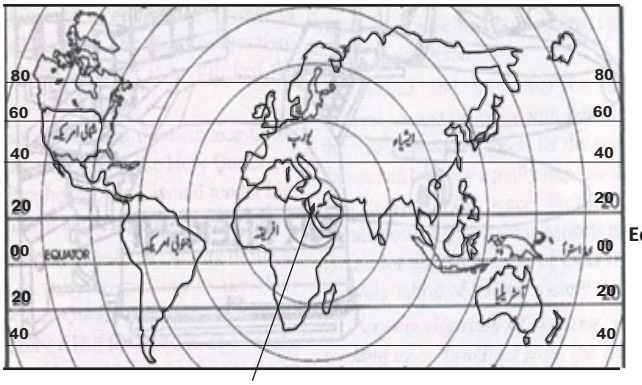

Chapter 13

SUMMARY OF BOOKLET "EKTA KI JYOTI"

Dr. Ved prakash Upadheyay writes summary of his booklet Ekta ki jyoti as follows.

1) We accept the control of Almighty God on whole universe, who can look at the universe like a ber (Chines date) held in palm. No religion can deny the supremacy of Almighty God.

2) It is basic duty of every human being to please God. And not to trouble anyone in this universe.

Speaking only truth, spending in charity. Acknowledging favours, helping the poor, respecting other religions etc, is the basic principle of all religions.

3) The dramas which are played in name of religion should be stopped. The true picture of religion should be presented to common people.

4) To whomsoever people worship, they get the favour of that worshiped entity. Whoever worships Devi Devta other than Almighty God, will face destruction. They cannot get the favour and blessing of God.

5) God is one. There is no one else except Him, who should be worshiped.

6) Everyday we should faithfully pray to God, by means of singing His praises, keeping fast, meditation etc.

7) We should talk politely. We should not hurt anyone's feeling. We should have good character. Our heart should be clean and should have pious emotions.

8) If an evil power misleads one

who walks the right path, or because of facing hurdles while doing the noble work, One should not stop his struggle for doing good.

9) We should do lots of prayer of Almighty God and we should not consider anyone equal to Him.

10) By examining the eternal principles of all the religion it is clear that basic teachings of Vedic, Christian and Islam religions do not oppose each other.

But the Scholars of religion have changed the religious teaching for satisfaction of their own interest. Hence the real picture of true religion is not visible.

11) Removing the wrong teachings of religion and stopping exploitation of human being will be possible only when every human being will know that we are created by one God. And we all are children of one parent (Adam and Eve)

When God of the followers of all the religion is one. The forefather of all human beings is one, our shape is same, our life style is same. In human beings all female are alike and all male are alike. Then do you think children of single parents if they fight together because of not understanding the basic teaching of religious will please God? Never.

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Everyone should live will love for other human beings and with communal harmony in society.

Chapter 14

TRANSLATION SLOKS OF BHAGWAT GEETA WHICH ARE USED IN THIS BOOK

- In this chapter, we will describe translation of those sloks of Bhagwat Geeta which are refered in this book and reason of doing so is as follows.

- Bhagwad Geeta is revealed by God. Basic teaching of Bhagwad Geeta is that God is one. Those, who believe in God and practice good deed will be honoured with heaven. Wrongdoers will go to hell. They will not have re-birth option. And life after death is eternal.

- But many scholars are not convinced with above mentioned teaching of Bhagwat Geeta, and they translate it differently. Hence to convince you about the process of translation, we will first write sloke in expanded form (each word separately), than write meaning of each word in English, which are similar to meaning described by most of the scholars, and then as per the meaning of words we will make the sentence. So that you will also understand how and why we arrive at that meaning of sloke of Bhagwat Geeta.

Complete translation of Bhagwad geeta we will publish with title "Bhagwat Geeta in light of worlds Scripture".

Shlok No.2:17

अविनाशि तु तत् विध्दि येन सर्वम् इदम् ततम्।
विनाशम् अव्ययस्य अस्य न कश्चित् कर्तुम् अर्हति।।२-१७।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
avinasi	imperishable
tu	but
tat	that
viddhi	know it
yena	by whom
sarvam	all of the body
idam	this
tatam	pervaded
vinasam	destruction
avyayasya	of the impershable
asya	of it
na kascit	no one
kartum	to do
arhati	is able

English meaning :-
(tu) but (you) *(viddhi)* know it *(tat)* that (God is) *(avinasi)* imortal *(yena)* by whom *(idam)* this *(sarvam)* all the universe *(tatam)* pervades. *(na kascit)* no one *(arhati)* is able *(kartum)* to do *(vinasam)* destruction *(asya)* of that *(avyayasya)* immortal (God)

But you know that God is immortal by whom this whole universe pervades. No one is able to do destruction of that immortal God.

Shlok No.2:12

न तु एवं अहम् जातु न आसम् न त्वम् न इमे जन-अधिपाः। न च एव न भविष्यामः सर्वे वयम् अतः परम् ।।२-१२।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
na	never
tu	but
eva	certainly
aham	I
jatu	at any time
na	did not
asam	exist
na	not
tvam	you
na	not
ime	all there
Jana adhipah	kings
na	never
ca	also
eva	certainly
na	not
bhavisyamah	shall exist
serve vayam	all of us
atah param	hereafter

English meaning :-

(tu) but *(eva)* certainly *(na)* never *(jatu)* at any time (if happened that) *(aham)* I *(na)* did not *(asam)* exist *(na)* nor *(tvam)* you *(na)* nor *(ime)* all these *(Jana adhipah)* kings.

(eva) certainly *(atah param)* here after (in future) *(bhavisyamah)* in tvam *(ca)* also *(na)* it will never (happen that we) *(serve vayam)* all of us (will not exist)

But certainly never at any time (if happened that) I did not exist nor you nor all these kings.

Certainly here after (in future) in tvam also it will never (happen that we) all of us (will not exist)

Shlok No.3:12

इष्टान् भोगान् हि वः देवाः दास्यन्ते यज्ञ-भाविताः। तैः दत्तान् अप्रदाय एभ्यः यः भुङक्ते।।३-१२।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
istam	desired
bhogam	necessities of life
hi	certainly
vah	unto you
devah	the demigods
dasyante	will award / will provide
yajna-bhavitah	being satisfied by the performance of sacrifices
taih	by them
dattan	things given
apradoya	without offering
ebhyah	to those demigods
yeh	he who
bunkte	enjoys
stenah	thief
eva	certainly
sah	he

English meaning :-

(yajna) As per instruction of God *(bhavitah)* if you do prayer (tham) *(hi)* certainly *(devah)* the detah (Angels) *(dasyante)* will provide *(bhogam)* necessities of life *(istam)* desired *(vah)* desired

(sah) He *(era)* certainly (is a) *(stenah)* thief *(yeh)* he who *(bunkte)* enjoys *(dattan)* things given *(taih)* by *(ebhyah)* their demigods (Angles), *(apradaya)* without offering (to others)

As per instruction of God if you do prayer than certainly the Angels will provide you necessities of life desired.

He certainly is a thief he who enjoys things given by these Angles without offering (Sharing) it with others.

Shlok No. 4:1

इमम् विवसवते योगम् प्रोक्तवान् अहम् अव्ययम्।
विवस्वान् मनवे प्राह मनुः इक्ष्वाकवे अब्रवीत् ।।
४-१।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
Shri bhagvan uvach	God says that
imam vivasvate	unto the sun God
yogam	The science of ones relationship to the supreme
proktavan	instructed
aham	I
avyayam	Imperishable
Vivasvan	Vivasvan (the sun God's Name)
manave	unto the father of mankind (at the name vaivasvata)
praha	told
manuh	the father of mankind
iksvakave	unto king iksvaku
abravit	said

English meaning :-

(Shri Krishna said) God says that, (*Aham*) I (*proktavam*) instructed (*imam*) this (*avyayam*) immortal religion of (*yogam*) prayer of God (to) (*vivasvati*) vivasvat. (*vivasvan*) vivavath (*praha*) told (this to) (*manave*) Manu. (*Manuh*) Manu (*abravit*) said to (*iksvakave*) Iksvaka.

I instructed (revealed) this imperishable knowledge of prayer of God to vivasvate. Vivasvat told this to Manu, Manu said this to Iksvaka.

Shlok No. 4:2

एवम् परम्परा प्राप्तम् इमम् राजऋषयः विदुः।
सः कालेन इह महता योगः नष्टः परन्तप।। ४-२।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
evam	thus
parampara	by disciplic succession
praptava	received
imam	this (science)
raja-rsayah	the saintly king
viduh	understood
sah	that knowledge
kalena	in the course of time
iha	in this world
mahata	great
yogah	the science of ones relationship with the supreme.
nastah	Scattered
parantapa	O Arjuna, Subduer of the enemies

English meaning :-
(*parantapa*) O Arjuna, (*evam*) thus (this way) (*mahata*) the great (knowledge) of (*yogah*) prayer of God. (*praptam*) received (*param para*) by disciplic succession.

(*imam*) this knowledge (*viduh*) understood (by) (*raja-rsayah*) the saintly kings. (*sah*) that knowledge (*nastah*) scattered (*iha*) in this world (*kalena*) in the course of time.

O Arjuna, this way the great knowledge of prayer of God passed on to one disciple from the another one.

This religious knowledge also understood by saintly kings. But in later era it got destroyed.

Shlok No. 4:6

अजः अपि सन् अव्यय आत्मा भूतनाम् ईश्वरः अपि सन्।

प्रकृति स्वामधिष्ठाय सम्भवामि आत्म-मायया ।।४-६।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
ajah	unborn
api	although
sam	being so
avyaya	without deterioration
atma	body
bhutanam	of all those who are born
Isvarah	the supreme lord
api	althouh
san	being so
prakovtim	in the Transcendent form
svam	myself
adhithaya	being so situated
sambhavami	I do incainate
atma-mayaya	by My internal energy

English meaning :-

(api) although (I am) *(isvarah)* the supreme lord *(bhutanam)* of all those who are born *(san)* being *(ajah)* unborn (and) *(avyaya)* immortal *(atma)* lord. (then also) *(svam)* I (myself) *(atma-mayaya)* (by) my mysterious *(prakavtim)* divine power *(adhisthaya)* establish with world *(sambhavami)* communication (I send revelation)

Although (I am) the supreme lord of all those who are born being unborn (and) immortal lord. (than also) I (myself) (by) my mysterious divine power establish with world communication (I send revelation).

Shlok No. 4:7

अजः अपि सन् अव्यय आत्मा भूतनाम् ईश्वरः अपि सन्।

प्रकृति स्वामधिष्ठाय सम्भवामि आत्म-मायया ।।१।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
yada	whenever
yada	whereever
hi	certainly
dharmasya	of religion
glanih	discrepancies
bhavati	became manifested
bhorata	O descendant of bharata
abhyntthanam	predominance
adharmasye	of irreligion
teda	at that time
atmanam	self
srjami	manifest
aham	I

Shlok No. 4:7

English meaning :-

(bharta) O descendant of bharata *(hi)* certainly *(yada)* whenever *(yada)* where ever *(glanih)* decline *(bhavati)* occures *(abhyatthanam)* predominonce *(increase)* of *(adharmasya)* of irreligion *(tada)* at that time *(aham)* I *(atmanam)* myself *(srjami)* provide (divine knowledge)

O descendant of bharata certainly whenever where ever decline occurs predominance of irreligion at that time I myself provide (divine knowledge)

Shlok No. 4:8

परित्राणाय साधूनाम् विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्।

धर्म संस्थापन-अर्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे ।। ४-८।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
Paritranaya	for the deliverance
sadhunam	of the devotees
vihasaya	for the annihilation
ca	and
duskartam	of the miscreants
dharma	principle of religion
samasthapana-Arthaya	to re-establish
sambhawami	I do appear
yuge	millenium
yuge	after millenium

English meaning :-

(*paritranayam*) for the protection of (*sadhunam*) pious people (*vinasaya*) for the destruction (*duskartam*) of the miscreants (*ca*) and (*samesthapana-Arthaya*) to re-establish (*dharma*) principle of religion. (*yuge*) millenium (*yuge*) after millennium (*sambhawami*) I do communication (send revelation)

English meaning :-

for the protection of pious people for the destruction of the miscreants and to re-establish principle of religion. millennium after millennium I do communication (send revelation)

Shlok No. 4:12

काङ्क्षन्तः कर्मणाम् सिध्दिम् यजन्ते इह देवता।

क्षिप्रम् हि मानुषे लोके सिध्दिः भवति कर्म-जा ।। ४-१२।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
kanksantah	desiring
karmanam	of fruitive activites
siddhim	perfection
yajante	they worship by sacrifices
iha	in the material world
devatah	the demigods
ksipram	very quickly
hi	certainly
manuse	in human society
loke	within this world
siddhin	success
bhavati	comes
karma-ja	from fruitive work

English meaning :-

(hi) certainly *(manuse)* (many people) in human society *(kanksantah)* desire *(siddhih)* good result of *(karma-ja)* deed *(loke)* within this world. *(iha)* in the material world *(ksipran)* for very quick *(siddhim)* success. *(karmanam)* all the good deed is *(yajante)* prayer (of) *(devatah)* demigods (angels).

Certainly many people in human society desire good result of their good deed within this world.
In the material world for very quick success all their good deeds become the prayer of Angel (demigod).

Shlok No.6:40

पार्थ न एव इह न अमुत्र विनाशः तस्य विद्यते ।

न हि कल्याण-कृत् कश्चित् दुर्गतिम् तात गच्छति ।।६-४०।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
partha	a son of partha
na eva	never is it so
iha	in this material world
na	never
amutra	in the next life
vinasah	destruction
tasya	his
vidyate	exists
na	never
hi	certainly
kalyana-krt	one who is engaged in auspicious activities
kascit	anyone
durgatim	to degradation
tata	my friend
gacchati	goes

According to Nalanda Vishal Shabdkosh

अमुत्र - परलोक (पृष्ठ क्रमांक. ८०)

English meaning :-

(tata) my friend *(partha)* O son of partha *(kascit)* anyone *(kalyana krt)* who is engaged in anspicious activities *(na eva)* never it is so (that he) *(gacchati)* goes *(durgatim)* to degradation (hell) *(hi)* certainly *(tasya)* he *(na)* never (faces) *(vinasah)* destruction *(iha)* in this material world *(na)* nor *(amutra)* in the next life

My friend, O son of partha, anyone who is engaged in auspicious activities, it is never (that he) goes (to) degradation (hell) Certainly he never (faces) destruction in this material world, nor in the next life.

Shlok No. 7:7

मत्तः पर-तरम् न अन्यत् किन्चित् अस्ति धनञ्जय।

मयि सर्वम् इदम् प्रोतम् सूत्रे मणि-गणाः इव ।।७-७।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
mattah	beyond Me
para-Taram	superior
na	not
anyat kincit	anything else
asti	there is
dhananjaya	o conqueror of wealth
mayi	in Me
sarvam	all that be
idam	which we see
protam	is strong
sutre	on a thread
mani-ganah	pearls
iva	like

English meaning :-

(O dhanjaya) (Arjun) *(asti)* There is *(na)* no one *(ayat kincit)* anything else *(para-Taram)* (more) superior *(mattah)* than Me, *(sutre)* (with a support of) thread *(mayi)* like Me *(sarvam)* who universe *(protam)* is strong *(iva)* like a *(mani-ganesh)* pearls.

O Dhanajaya! There is no one else more superior than Me. And with My support like a thread the whole universe is strong together like pearls (of a necklace)

Shlok No. 7:19

बहुनाम् जन्मनाम् अन्ते ज्ञान-वान् माम् प्रपद्यते।
वासुदेवः सर्वम् इति सः महा-आत्मा सु-दुर्लभ ।।
७-१९।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
bahunam	many
janmanam	repeated births and deaths
ante	after
jnana van	one who is in full knowledge
mam	unto Me
prapadyate	surrenders
vasudevah	the personality of God head, Krishna
sarvam	everything
iti	thus
sah	that
maha-atma	great soul
su-durlabhah	very rare to see

English meaning :-
(*iti*) Thus (*Maha-atma*) great personality (*sah*) (*lila*) that (*vasudeva*) Shri Krishna (who) (*ante*) till death (*sarvam*) do everything (*prapadyate*) surrendering to (*mam*) Me, (*su-durlabhah*) are rare to see in (*bahnnam*) many (*Janana-van*) one who is full of knowledge and (*janmanam*) who takes birth on earth.

Thus, the great personality like Shri-Krishna, who till death did everything depending on Me, are rare to see in those who takes birth, and in scholars of religion.

Shlok No. 7:22

सः तया श्रध्दया युक्तः तस्य आराधनम् ईहते ।
लभते च ततः कामान् मया एव विहितान् हि तान्
।।७-२२।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
sah	he
taya	with that
sraddhaya	inspiration
yuktah	endowed
tasya	of that demigod
aradhanam	for the worship
inhate	he aspires
labhate	obtains
ca	and
tatah	from that
kaman	his desire
maya	by Me
eva	alone
vihitan	arranged
hi	certainly
tan	those

English meaning :-

(sah) he *(yuktah)* endowed *(sraddhaya)* faith *(taya)* with that *(tasya)* Angel (and) *(aradhanam)* worship (him). (whatever) *(ihate)* he aspires *(labhate)* he obtains it. *(ca)* and (hi) certainly (kaman) the wishes desired (from) that (Angel) (vihitan) is arranged (maya) by Me (eva) alone.

He endowed faith with that Angel (Devta) and worship him and whatever he aspires he obtains it. And certainly the wishes desired from that Angel (Devta) is arranged by Me (God) alone.

Shlok No. 7:23

अन्त-वत् तु फ लम् तेषाम् तत् भवति अल्प-मेधसाम्।

देवान् देव-यजः यान्ति मत् भक्ताः यान्ति माम् अपि।।७-२३।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
anta-vat	perishable
tu	but
phalam	fruit
tesam	their
tat	that
bharati	becomes
alpa-medhasam	of those of small intelligence
devan	to the demigods
deva-yajah	the worshipers of the demigods
yanti	go
mat	My
bhaktah	devotees
yanti	go
mam	to Me
api	also

English meaning :-

(*tu*) But (*api*) this is a fact that (*deva yajah*) the worshipers of the (*devatas*) Angels. (*yanti*) (after death will) go (*devan*) to the (*devtas*) Angels. (*phalam*) fruit (or out come of their deed of) (*tat*) that (*alpa-medhasam*) small intelligence (will be) (*tesam*) their (*anta-vat*) destructive. (*Mat*) My (*bhaktah*) worshper (after death) (*yanti*) will come (*mam*) to Me.

But this is a fact that the worshipers of the devtas (after death) will go to the devtas. Fruit (or result of prayer) of low intelligence people will be their destruction. My worshiper (after death) will come to Me (come to Almighty God).

Shlok No. 8:3

अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमम् स्वभाव अध्यात्मम् उच्यते।

भूत-भाव-उद्भव-करः विसर्गः कर्म संज्ञित ।। ८-३।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
aksaram	industructible
brahma	Brahman
paramam	transcendental
svabhavah	eternal nature
adhyatman	the self
ucyate	is called
bhuta-bhava	producing the material bases of the living
udbhava	entities
karah	nature care
visargah	creation
karma	fruitive activities
samjnitah	is called

English meaning :-

(vcyate) God says that *(Paramam)* most divine and pious *(aksaram)* immortal and word by name Om *(Brahm)* is of God.

(Sva) every living entity *(bhavah)* has a nature to follow God *(adhydnan)* spritually. *(samjnitah)* (God) say that. *(udbhava)* after creating *(bhuta)* creature *(visargah)* giving the *(karah)* natural nature. *(karam)* is a karm fruitive activities.

God says that most divine and pious immortal and word by name Om (Brahm) is of God.
every living entity has a nature to follow God spiritually. (God) say that after creating creatures giving the natural nature. is a karm fruitive activities.

Shlok No.9:29

समः अहम् सर्व-भूतेषु न मे द्वेष्यः अस्ति न प्रियः।
ये भजन्ति तु मां भक्त्या मयि ते तेषु चाप्यहम् ।।
९-२९।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
samah	equally disposed
aham	I
sarva bhutesu	to all living entities
na	no one
me	to Me
devsyah	hateful
asti	is
na	nor
priyah	dear
ye	those who
bhajan ti	*render Transcendental service*
tu	but
mam	unto Me
bhaktaya	in devotion
magi	are in Me
te	such person
tesu	in them
ca	also
api	certainly
aham	I

English meaning :-

(aham) I *(devsyah)* hate *(na)* no one, *(na)* nor *(I)* *(priyah)* love (anyone), *(me)* to Me *(sarva-bhutesu)* all living entities are *(samah)* equal. *(tu)* but *(ya)* those who *(bhajanti)* believe *(mam)* in Me and *(bhaktaya)* worship Me, *(api)* certainly *(te)* such person *(Mayi)* are for Me *(ca)* also *(aham)* I am *(tesu)* for them.

God said " I hate no one, nor I love anyone (I don't do partiality) To Me living entities are equal. But those who believe in Me and worship Me, certainly such peoples are for Me and also I am for them.

Shlok No. 10:6

महा-ऋषयः सप्त पूर्वे चत्वारः मनवः तथा।
मत्-भावाः मानसाः जाताः येषाम् लोके इमाः प्रजाः ।।१०-६।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
maha-rsayah	the great sages
sapta	seven
purve	before
catvarah	four
manavah	Manus
tatha	also
mat-bhavah	born to Me
manasah	from the mind
jatah	born
yesam	of them
loke	in the world
imah	all this
prajah	population

English meaning :-

(purve) ancient *(sapta)* seven *(maha-rsayah)* great prophet and *(catvarah)* fourteen (prophet sent) from race of *(manavah)* Manu, *(manasah)* intellectually *(bharah)* following *(mat)* My (commandment). *(loke)* in this world *(imah)* all there human beings *(jatah)* born from *(prajah)* the first human being (Adam) and *(yesam)* from there prophets.

Ancient seven great prophets and fourteen (prophets sent) from race of Manu, intellectually following My (commandment) in this world all there human beings born from the first human being and from their prophets.

Shlok No. 11:12

दिवि सूर्य सहस्त्रस्य भवेत् युगपत् उत्थिता।

यदि भाः सदृशी सा स्यात् भासः तस्य महात्मनः।। ११-१२।।

Sanskrit word	*English meaning*
divi	in the sky
surya	of Suns
sahasrasya	of many thousand
bhavet	there were
yugapat	simultaneously
utthita	present
yadi	if
bhah	light
sadrsi	like that
sa	that
syat	might be
bhasah	effulgence
tasya	of him
maha-atmanah	the great lord

English meaning :-

(Than Arjun saw the light of God and it was as) *(yadi)* if *(divi)* in the sky *(sahasrasya)* many thousand *(shrya)* sun *(yugapat)* simultaneously *(utthita)* present *(sa)* then (there) *(bhah)* light *(syat)* might be *(sadrsi)* (there are) like that *(bhasah)* effulgence (light/radiance) *(tasya)* of Him *(maha-atmanah)* the great Lord.

(Then Arjun saw the light of God and it was as) if in the sky many thousand suns were simultaneously present then might be (there are) like that effulgence (light/radiance) of Him the great Lord. Light of God is like thousands of sun are simultaneously shining in sky.

Shlok No. 11:37

कस्मात् च ते न नेमरन् महा-आत्मन् गरीयसे ब्रह्मणः अपि आदि-कर्त्रे ।

अनन्त देव-ईश जगत्-निवास त्वम् अक्षरम् सत्-असत् तत्-परम् यत्।। ११-३७।।

kasmat	why
ca	also
te	unto you
na	not
nameran	they should after proper obeisances
maha-atman	O great one
gariyase	who are better
brahmanah	than Brahma
api	although
adi-kartre	to the supreme creator
anante	O unlimited
deva-isa	*God of the gods*
Jagat-nivasa	O refuge of the universe
tvam	you are
aksaram	imperishable
sat-asat	to cause and effect
tat-param	transcandental
yat	because

English meaning :-

(gariyase) O greater than imagination *(ananta)* O God of infinite (power). (you are) *(adi)* earlier *(karte)* creature (api) than *(Brahmanah)* Brahma. *(deva-isa)* O God of the gods (Devtas/deities) *(jagat-nivesa)* you are the sustainer *(refuge)* of the universe *(yat)* because *(tvam)* you are *(aksaram)* immortal God of *(asat)* mortal world and *(poram)* beyond that *(asat)* hereafter *(kasmat)* than why *(na)* not *(maha-atma)* Shri-Krishna *(ca)* also *(nameram)* should after proper obeisance *(te)* unto you.

O greater than imagination! O God of infinite (power). (you are) earlier creator than Brahma. O God of the gods (Devtas/deities)! you are the sustainer of the universe. Because you are immortal God of mortal world, and beyond that hereafter. Than why not Shri-Krishna also should offer proper obeisance unto you.

Chapter 15

SUMMERY OF BOOKLET "EKTA KI JYOTI"

वेदों के आधार पर धार्मिक एकता की ज्योति

डा. वेद प्रकाश उपाध्याय
(एम.ए.)

- संस्कृत काव्य रचना प्रतियोगिता के प्रथम पुरस्कार विजेता
- संस्कृत निबन्ध रचना प्रतियोगिता के प्रथम पुरस्कार विजेता (प्रयाग विश्वविद्यालय)
- अन्तविश्वविद्यालयीय संस्कृत वादविवाद प्रतियोगिता के रजतफलक विजेता (विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय उज्जैन)
- सारस्वत वेदान्त प्रकाश संघ संचालक
- संस्कृत विभागाध्यक्ष, पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी

विषय-सूची

१. प्रस्तावना.....००
२. एकेश्वरवाद.....००
३. ईशदूतत्व की पुराण से पुष्टि.....००
४. पुराणों में यीशु विषयक वर्णन.....००
५. पुराणों और वेदों में महामद तथा अल्लाह विषयक वर्णन.....००
६. सार्वभौमधर्म एव उपसंहार.....००

प्रकाशनाधीन

प्रकाशक	: विश्व एकता प्रकाशन अंगूरी बाग, रामपूर (उत्तरप्रदेश)
प्रथम संस्करण	: १९९५
मूल्य	: ०५

विश्व एकता के प्रयास

विश्व व्यापक स्तर पर आज मानवता का हर प्रकार से शोषण किया जा रहा है। जैसे जैसे मानव के भौतिकवादी स्वरुप का विकास हो रहा है वैसे वैसे ही उसका नैतिक एवं चारित्रिक पतन भी तेजी से हो रहा है। अपने स्वार्थ के लिए मानव सभी मर्यादाओं को लांघ कर हिंसक पशु से भी अधिक क्रुरता पूर्ण रुप धारण करता चला जा रहा है ऐसे निराश भरे वातावरण में जबकि शांति एवं सद्भाव के सभी प्रयास विफल हो चुके हैं, सिर्फ धर्म एक मात्र सहारा रह गया है। विभिन्न धर्मों में बंटी मानव जाति की पीड़ा का अनुभव करके उसको परमेश्वर के सनातन काल से चले आ रहे एक ही शाश्वत धर्म का परिचय कराने के लिए वैदिक ज्ञान के प्रख्यात विद्वान पंडित वेद प्रकाश उपाध्याय जी ने इस्लाम और वैदिक धर्म का अध्ययन किया तो उन्हें एक ही सत्य के दर्शन हुए इस पुस्तक धार्मिक एकता की ज्योति में श्री उपाध्याय जी ने हिन्दू धर्म ग्रंन्थों में हज़रत नूह (अलै.) मुहम्मद साहब, ईसा मसीह, आदम और हव्वा एवं अल्लाह आदि के दिये गये विवरण प्रस्तुत कर एकता का अनुपम उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया है।

विश्व एकता प्रकाशन अपने सीमित साधनों के बावजूद धार्मिक एकता पर आधारित दुलर्भ ग्रंन्थों के प्रकाशन का सार्थक प्रयास कर रहा है। पं. वेद प्रकाश उपाध्याय जी के विशेष आग्रह पर हम इस पुस्तक का प्रकाशन आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं।

मुज़फ़्फ़र उना ख़ाँ

अंगूरी बाग, रामपुर

-प्रस्तावना-

धर्म के सच्चक स्वरुप से अनभिज्ञ लोग अन्धे गुरु के अनुकरणकारी अन्धे शिष्य की भांति अन्धे कूप (नरक) में ही गिरते हैं, अत: गिरने से बचने के लिए धर्म के सत्य स्वरुप का ज्ञान आवश्यक है। यह ज्ञान उपलब्ध कहाँ से होगा? धर्म के मूल स्रोतों से। ये स्रोत हैं ईश्वरीय वाणी का प्रतिपादन करने वाले पवित्र ग्रन्थ जो मन्त्रदृष्टा ऋषियों द्वारा ध्यान एवं आकाशवाणी से प्राप्त मन्त्रों के संग्रह हैं। प्रत्यक्ष एवं अनुमान से जिन पदार्थों का ज्ञान नहीं होता, उन्हें ईश्वरीय वाणी का प्रतिपादन करने वाले ग्रन्थों से जाना जाता है, वे ग्रन्थ हैं वेद, बाइबिल एवं कुरआन, जिन पर सनातन, ईसाई एवं इस्लाम धर्म आधारित हैं।

तीनों पवित्र एवं ईश्वरीय ग्रन्थ हैं, अत: तीनों में सिद्धान्तत: भी वैषम्य होना असम्भव है। वेद सर्व-प्राचीन एवं जगत् के सर्वप्रथम ग्रन्थ हैं, उनके बाद के पूर्ववर्ती देवर्षियों द्वारा लिखे गये थे। देवर्षि नारद-रचित भक्तिसूत्र आज भी उपलब्ध है। भविष्य-पुराण प्रतिसर्ग पर्व में व्यास जी सूत द्वारा वर्णित भावी वृतान्त (आदम एवं हव्यवती वृत्तान्त) को सुनाते हैं जिसका वर्णन आगे किया जाएगा। आदम काल से पूर्व का चरित्र मानवेतर अर्थात् देवों तथा राक्षसों का चरित्र है, जिस पर मनुष्य की बुद्धि नहीं ठहरती और उन देव चरित्रों (राम, हनुमान, शंकर तथा कृष्णादि के चरित्रों) में मानवबुद्धि असंगति देखती हैं, जब कि देवों तथा असुरों के लिए ऐसे चरित्र सर्वथा सम्भव है। भविष्य में आदम की सन्तानों का पृथ्वी पर अधिकार होगा, यह जानकर अठ्ठासी हजार ऋषि पहाड़ों में चले जाते हैं। इसकी पुष्टि भविष्य पुराण, प्रतिसर्गपर्व चतुर्थ अध्याय में आए हुए अधोलिखित श्लोकों से होती है-

आर्यदेशा क्षीणवन्तो म्लेच्छवंशा बलन्विता।
भविष्यन्ति भृगुश्रेष्ठ तस्माच्च तुहिनाचलम।
गत्वा विष्णुं समाराध्य गमिष्यामो हरेः पदम् ।
इति श्रुत्वा द्विजाः सर्वे नैमिषारण्यवासिनः।
अष्टाशीति सहस्राणि गतास्ते तुहिनाचलम् ।

भविष्य पुराण में आदम के बाद जो ईश दूतत्व की एक एकतान्ता उपलब्ध होती है, वही भविष्य में ठीक उसी प्रकार घटित हुई और परवर्ती धर्म ग्रन्थों बाईबिल एवं कुरआन से उस पर वृहत् प्रकाश पड़ा।

बाइबिल एवं कुरआन में जो भी ईश दूतत्व के विषय में वर्णन हुआ वह व्यास जी द्वारा भावी आदम एवं हव्यवती वृत्तान्त के पहले ही व्यक्त कर दिया गया। मन: श्रुणु ततो गाथा, भावी सूतेन वर्णिताम। कलेर्युगस्य पूर्णा तां तच्छुत्वा तृप्तिमावह अर्थात हे मन सूत द्वारा वर्णित भविष्य में होने वाली कलियुग की उस पूर्ण गाथा को सुनो और तृप्ति प्राप्त करो इतना कहकर आदम और हव्यवती की कथा का प्रारम्भ करते हैं जो भविष्य में होगी। वेदों का एकेश्वरवाद, भविष्य पुराण प्रतिसर्ग पर्व में वर्णित ईशदूतत्व एवं न्यूह के समय जल-प्लावन का आना तथा आदम के पहले देवों और असुरों की सत्ता का होना और उनके २ पारस्परिक युद्ध उनके लिये भी ईश्वरीय नियम का विधान तथा यज्ञादि करना ब्राम्हण ग्रन्थों से सिद्ध है जैसे देवताओं ने दर्श तथा पौर्णमास योगों द्वारा भी असुरों को मास के कृष्ण पक्षको छोड़ देने पर बाध्य किया था, जिस पर असुरों का अधिकार था। (शब्रा ०१.७.२, २२-४, तैबा ०१.५.६.३,४) तथा देवताओं ने असुरों के तीन दुर्गा को, जो लोहा, चांदी और स्वर्ण के बने थे, उपसद् कृत्यों द्वारा ध्सवस्त किया, (तैस ०६,२.३.१, मैसं ०३.८.१, शबा०३.४.४, ३.५, कौ ब्रा. ०८.८,)। भविष्य पुराण में कहीं-कहीं इस्लाम धर्म के लिए नैगम धर्मम कहा गया है। भविष्य पुराण में जहाँ ईसाई धर्म और इस्लाम धर्म को म्लेच्छ धर्म कहा गया है, वही पर म्लेच्छ शब्द का अर्थ भी समझाया है।

आचारश्य विवेकश्च द्विजता देवपूजनम्
कृतान्येतानि तेनैव तस्मान्म्लेच्छः स्मृतो बुधैः।
विष्णुभक्त्यग्रि पूजा ह्याहिंसा च तपो दमः ।
धर्माण्येतानि मुनिभिम्लेंच्छानां हि स्मृतानि वै ।।

सदाचार, ऊचां ज्ञान, ब्राम्हणत्व, देवपूजन हनूक नामक ईश दूत के द्वारा किये गये इसी से उसे विद्वानों ने म्लेच्छ कहा। विष्णु की भक्ति, प्रकाशक परमात्मा की पूजा, अहिंसा,तपस्या, इन्द्रियदमन ये धर्म मुनिया ने म्लेच्छों के बताए है।

अब हम वेदों का एकेश्वरवाद एवं पुराणों में वर्णित ईशदूतत्व तथा सार्वभौम धर्म का प्रमाणिक विवेचन करेंगे।

लेखक - पं.वेद प्रकाश उपाध्याय
एम. ए. (संस्कृत वेद)

एकेश्वरवाद

चराचर जगत में चैतन्य रुप से व्याप्त ईश्वर की सत्ता का वर्णन ऋग्वेद में अनेक रुपों में होता है। कुछ वेदविशारदों ने अनेक देववाद का प्रतिपादन करके ऋग्वेद को अनेकदेववादी बना दिया है और कुछ लोग ऋग्वेद में उपलब्ध अनेक रुपों में अनेक नाम एवं उन नामों के गुणों का अवलोकन करके अनेक सर्वोत्कृष्ट देवताओं की कल्पना करते है। यह केवल ऋग्वेद का पूर्णतया अनुशीतल न करने पर होता है। वास्तव में सत्ता एक ही है, जिसका अनेक सूक्तों में अनेकधा वर्णन प्राप्त होता है।

इन्द्र, मित्र, वरुण, अग्नि, गरुत्मान, यम और मातारिश्वा आदि नामों से एक ही सत्ता का वर्णन ब्राम्हनियों द्वारा अनेक प्रकार से किया गया है।

''इन्द्रं मित्रं वरुणामग्निमाहूरथे दिव्यः स सुपर्णो गरुत्मान।
एकं सद् विप्रा बहुधा वदन्त्यग्नि यमं मातरिश्वानमाहुः।।''

(ऋग्वेद मंडल १०/सूक्त ११४/मन्त्र ५)

वेदान्त में कहा गया है कि एकं ब्रह्म द्वितीयं नास्ति, नेह नानास्ति किञ्चन् अर्थात परमेश्वर एक है, उसके अतिरिक्त दूसरा नहीं।

परमेश्वर प्रकाशकों का प्रकाशक, सज्जनों की इच्छा पूर्ण करने वाला, स्वामी, विष्णु, बहुतों से स्तुत, नमस्करणीय, मन्त्रों का स्वामी, धनवान, ब्रह्मा, विविध पदार्थों का सृष्टा तथा विभिन्न बुद्धियों में रहने वाला है, जैसा कि ऋग्वेद २/१/३ से पुष्ट होता है।

''त्वमग्नोः इन्द्रो वृषभः सतामसि त्वं विष्णुरुरुगायो नमस्यः।
त्वं ब्रह्मा रयिबिद् ब्रह्मणास्पते त्वं विधर्तः सचसे पुरन्ध्या।।''

अधोलिखित मन्त्र में परमेश्वर को द्युलोक का रक्षक, शंकर मरुतों केबल का आधार, अन्नदाता, तेजस्वी, वायु के माध्यम से सर्वत्रगामी, कल्याणकारी, पूषा पूजा करने वाले की रक्षा करने वाला कहा गया है।

''त्वमग्ने रुद्रो असुरो महादिवस्त्वं शर्धो मारुतं पक्ष ईशिषे।
त्वं वातैररुणैर्यासि शंगयस्त्वं पूषा विधतः पासि नुत्मना।।'' (ऋग्वेद मं २/ सू.१/मं.६)

परमेश्वर स्तोता को धन देन वाला है, रत्न धारण करने वाला सविता देव है। वह मनुष्यों का पालन करने वाला, भजनीय, धनों का स्वामी, घर में पूजा करने वाले की रक्षा करने वाला है। इसके प्रमाण में ऋग्वेद मंडल २ सू.१, मं.७ प्रस्तुत है।

त्वमग्ने द्रविणोदा अरंकृते त्वं देवः सविता रत्नधा असि।
त्वं भगो नृपते वस्व ईशिषे त्वं पायुर्दमे यस्तेऽविधत्।।

इस मन्त्र में प्रयुक्त अग्नि शब्द अंज + दह + नी + क्विप् प्रत्यय से निष्पन्न हो कर प्रकाशक परमेश्वर का अर्थ निष्पादक है। नृपति शब्द नृ + पा + डति प्रत्यय से बनकर मनुष्यों का पालक अर्थ देता है। इसी प्रकार प्रेरणार्थक सु धातु में तृच प्रत्ययान्त सु प्रत्यय से प्रेरक अर्थ सविता शब्द से निष्पादित होता है।

सभी के मन में प्रविष्ट होकर जो सब के अन्तःकरण की बात जानता है, वह सत्ता ईश्वर एक ही है। इसका प्रतिपादन अथर्ववेद (१०/८/२८) में एको ह देवों मनसि प्रविष्ट, कथन से किया गया है।

ऋग्वेद में प्रतिपादित एकं सत के विषय (Subject) में कृष्ण यजुर्वेदीय श्वेताश्वतर उपनिषद् (६-२१) में वृहत विवेचन किया गया है- वह एक है सभी प्राणियों का अन्तर्यामी परमात्मा है, सभी प्राणियों क अन्दर व्याप्त है, सर्वव्यापक हैं, कर्मों का अधिष्ठाता है, सभी का आश्रय है, साक्षी है, चेतन है तथा गुणातीत है।

एकोदेवः सर्वभूतेषु गुढः सर्वव्यापी सर्वभूतान्तरात्मा।
कर्माध्यक्षः सर्वभूताधिवासः साक्षी चेताकेवलो निर्गुणश्च।। (-श्वेता. अध्याय ६, मं. ११)

उस ब्रह्मा के विषय में कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि वह है, कुछ लोग कहते है कि वह नहीं है, वही अपने अरि की सम्पदाओं को विजयी की तरहक विनष्ट करता है। उसके अरि वही हैं जो उसे नहीं मानते। इस बात का प्रतिपादन ऋग्वेद मं. २, सू. १२ मं.५ में हुआ हैं।

यच्छोत्रेण न श्रुणोति येन श्रोत्रमिंद श्रुतम्।
तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं बिद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते।।

(उपनिषद)

जो कान से नहीं सुनता अपितु जिसके कारण सुनने की शक्ति है, उसी को ब्रह्म समझो, वह ब्रह्म नहीं है जिसकी

उपासना करते हो।

यं स्मा पृच्छन्ति कुह सेति घोर, मुतेमाहुनैषो असतीत्येनम् ।
सो अर्यः पुष्टीविज इराामिनाति श्रदस्मै धत्त स जनास इन्द्र ।।

वह परमात्मा समृद्ध का, दरिद्र का याचना करते हुए मन्त्र स्तोता का प्रेरक है। उसी की कृपा से धन मिलता है, उसी के कोप से मनुष्य अपनी समृद्धियों से हीन होता हैं।

डगमगाती हुई पृथ्वी को एवं चंचल पर्वतों को स्थिर करने वाला, विस्तृत अन्तरिक्ष को निर्मित करने वाला तथा द्युलोक का स्तम्भन करने वाला परमेश्वर है। इसके प्रमाण में ऋग्वेद मं. २ सू.२१ मं.२ प्रस्तुत है।

''यः पृथिवी व्यथामनामद्दं हद् यः पर्वतान् प्रकृपितॉं अरम्णाव् ।
यो अन्तरिक्षं विममे वरीयो यो द्यामस्तभ्नात् स जनास इन्द्रः ।।

ऋग्वेद में अग्निसूक्त, इन्द्र सूक्त, वरुण सूक्त, विष्णू सूक्त विष आदि में जिस सत्ता की महिमा का गुणगान हुआ है वही सत्ता ईश्वर है। उस का ग्रहण लोग अनेक प्रकार से करते हैं। कोई उसे शिव मानता है, कोई शक्ति, कोई ब्रह्म कोई उसे बुद्ध मानता है, कोई उसे कर्त्ता कोई उसे अर्हत् मानता है, कोई कर्म के रुप में मानता हैं। एक को अनेक रुपों में भिन्न-भिन्न मानना सबसे बड़ा विभेद है, और ऐसा करना वेदों के अर्थ का अनर्थ करना है तथा यह आर्य धर्म के विरुद्ध हो देवी हो या देव, नर हो या नारी अच्छा हो या बुरा चराचर जगत् में चेतनता रुप में ईश्वर जगत् में व्याप्त न हो तो जगत् का किया कलाप ही स्थगित हो जाय। जो मनुष्य शुद्ध अन्तःकरण का है, एवं विकारों से रहित है, उसके अन्दर उस परमानंदमयी सत्ता का प्रकाश रहता है। इसलिए उस ईश्वर को कण-कण में अनुभव करना चाहिए एवं सदाचार और एक निष्ठा से उसे प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न भी करना चाहिये।

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ईशदूतत्व की पुराण से पुष्टि

मन्त्रो के साक्षात्कार करने वाले ऋषि कहे जाते है। (अल्पभाषी एवं संसार से उदासीन रहकर उन्हें तत्वदर्शिता प्राप्त होती है।) ऋषियों ने मन्त्रों को बनाया नही, अपितु इन्हें परमेश्वर से प्राप्त किया। यदि किसी को इसमें अविश्वास हो, तो वेदों के मन्त्र की तुलना में कोई अन्य मन्त्र बना दे। ईश्वरीय वाणी का प्रतिपादन करने वाले जितने भी ग्रन्थ है उनकी तुलना में ग्रन्थों की रचना मनुष्य के बुद्धि की बात नहीं अपितु वह ईश्वरीय अनुकम्पा के फलस्वरुप ही प्राप्त हो सकती है। इस प्रकार वेद बाइबिल एवं कुरआन की तुलना में अन्य ग्रन्थ नहीं बन सकते हैं। (और इन्ही का वृहद विवेचन पुराण हैं।)

भविष्य पुराण में वेदव्यास जी नारायण वर्णित आदम और हव्यवती वृन्तान्त इस प्रकार है।

आदमो नाम पुरुषः पत्नी हव्यवती स्मृता।
विष्णु कर्दमतो जातो म्लेच्छवंशप्रवर्धनौ।।
द्विशताष्टसहस्रे द्वे शेषे तु द्वापरे युगे।
म्लेच्छदेशस्य या भूमिर्भविता कीर्तिमालिनी।।
इन्द्रियाणि दमित्वा यो ह्यात्मध्यान परायणः।
तस्मादादनामासों पत्नी हव्यवती स्मृता।।
प्रदाननगरस्यैव पूर्वभागे महावनम् ।
इश्वरेण कृंत रम्यं चतुः क्रोशायंत स्मृतम् ।।
पापवृक्षतले गत्वा पत्नीदर्शनतत्परः।
कलिस्तत्रागतस्तूर्ण सर्परुपं हि तत्कृतम् ।।
वंचिता तेन धूर्तेन विष्णवाज्ञा भगंतांगता ।
खादित्वा तत्फलं रम्यं लोकमार्गप्रदं पतिः।।
उदुम्बरस्थ पत्रैश्च ताम्यां वाय्वशनं कृतम।
सुताः पुत्रास्ततो जाताः सर्वे म्लेच्छा वभूविरे।।
त्रिशोत्तरं नवशतं तस्यायुः परिकीर्तितम् ।
फलानां हवनं कुर्वन्पत्न्या सह दिवं गतः।।
(भविष्य व य पुराण, प्रतिसर्ग पर्व, प्रथम खण्ड, चतुर्थ अध्याय)

द्वापर युग में दो हजार आठ सौ दो वर्ष शेष रहने पर म्लेच्छ देश की जो भूमि है वह यशस्विनी हो जाएगी। इन्द्रियों का दमन करके परमात्मा के ध्यान में परायण होने के कारण म्लेच्छों के वंशवर्धक आदम तथा हव्यवती विष्णु की गीली मिट्टी से उत्पन्न होंगे। प्रदाननगर के पूर्वी भाग में परमेश्वर द्वारा बनाया गया सुन्दर चार कोश के क्षेत्र का बहुत बड़ा वन था। पापवृक्ष के नीचे जाकर पत्नी को देखने की उत्कण्ठा से आदम हव्यवती के पास गये तभी सर्प का रुप बनाकर वहाँ कलि शीघ्र आया। उस धूर्त के द्वारा

आदम और हव्यवती ठग लिए गए और विष्णु की आज्ञा को भंग कर दिया तथा संसार का मार्ग के पास गए। तभी सर्प का रुप बनाकर वहां कलि शीघ्र आया। उस धूर्त के द्वारा आदम और हव्यवती प्रदान करने वाले उस फल को पति ने खा लिया। उन दोनों के द्वारा गूलर के पत्तों से वायु का आहार किया गया, तब उन दोनों से बहुत सी सन्ताने उत्पन्न हुई, सब म्लेच्छ कहे गये। आदम की आयु नौ सौ तीस वर्ष हुई। फलों का हवन करते हुये पत्नी के साथ आदम स्वर्ग चले गये।

इस प्रकार आदम और हव्यवती के वृत्तान्त की समाप्ति के बाद उसी में परवर्ती ईशदूतों का वर्णन बड़े ही मनोरम ढंग से हुआ है। वह इस प्रकार है,

तस्माज्जात: सुत: श्रेष्ट: श्वेतनामेति यिश्रुत:।
द्वादशोत्तरयर्ष च तस्यायु: परिकीर्तितम।।
अनुहस्तस्य तनय: शतहीनं कृतं पदम।
कीनाशस्तस्यतनय: पितामहसम पदम।।
महल्ललस्तस्य सुत: पंचहीनं शतं नय।
तेन राज्यं कृतं तत्र तस्मान्मानगरं स्मृतम।।
तस्माच्च विरदो जातो राज्यं षष्ट् युत्तरं समा:।
ज्ञे यं नवशतं तस्यं स्यनाम्ना नगरं स्मतम।।
हनूकस्तस्य तनयो विष्णुभक्तिपरायणं:।
फलानां हवनं कुर्वन् तत्व ह्यसि जयन सदा।।
त्रिशतं पंचषष्टिश्च राज्यं वर्षाणि तत्समतम।
सदेह: स्वर्ग मायातो म्लेच्छ धर्म परायण:।।
मतोच्छिलस्तस्य सुतो हनूकस्यै व भार्गव।
राज्यं नवशतं तस्य सप्ततिश्च स्मृता: समा:।।
लोमकस्तस्य तनयो राज्यं सप्तशतं समा:।
सप्तसप्ततिरेवास्यतत्पश्चात्स्वर्गतिंगत:।

आदम से श्रेष्ठ संतान हुई जो श्वेत नाम से विख्यत हुई,उसकी आयु नौ सौ बारह वर्ष हुई। उसका तनय अनुह हुआ जो पद को सौ वर्ष से कमं समय तक धारण किया। उसका तनय की नाश हुआ, जो पितामह के सम्मान पद धारण किया। उसका पुत्र महल्लल हुआ जिसने आठ सौ पंचानवे वर्ष तक राज्य किया, उनसे मानगर बना। उससे विरद हुए, जिसने नौ सौ आठ वर्ष राज्य किया, उसके अपने नाम से नगर बने। उसका पुत्र हनूक विष्णु भक्ति में परायण हो गया।

फलों का हवन करते हुए तत्वमसि पर विवेक किया। उसका राज्य तीन सौ पैसठ वर्ष तक रहा। म्लेच्छ धर्म में परायण होकर वह संदेह स्वर्ग को आया। हे भार्गव। उस हनूक का पुत्र मतोच्छिल हुआ उसका राज्य नौ सौ सत्तर वर्ष रहा। उसका पुत्र लोमक हुआ, राज्य उसका सात सौ सतहत्तर (७७७) वर्ष तक रहा, उसके बाद स्वर्ग को चला गया। इसी कथा का आगे वर्णन इस प्रकार है,

तस्माज्जत: सुतो न्युहो निर्गतस्तूह एवं स:।
तस्मान्न्यूह: स्मृत: प्राज्ञै: राज्यं पञ् चशतंकृतम।।
सीम: शमश्च भावश्च त्रय पुत्रा बभूविरे।
न्यूह: स्मृतो विष्णु भक्तस्सोऽहं ध्यानपरायण:।।
एकदा भगवान विष्णुस्तंत्स्वप्ने तु समागत:।
वत्स न्यूह शृणष्वेदं प्रलय: सप्तेमेऽहनि।
भविता त्वं जनैस्सार्द्ध नावमारुह्य सत्वरम।
जीवनं कुरु भक्तेन्द्र सर्वश्रेष्ठो भविष्यसि।।
तथेति मत्वा स मुनिर्नावं कृत्वा सुपुष्ठिताम।
हस्तत्रिशतलम्बां च पञ् चाशद्धस्तविस्तृताम।।
त्रिशद्वस्तोच्छृतां रम्यां सर्वजीवसमन्विताम।
आरुह्य स्वकुलैस्सार्द्ध विष्णुध्यानपरोऽभवत् ।।

उससे न्यूह नामक पुत्र हुआ। उसने पांच सौ वर्ष तक राज्य किया। उसके सीम, शम और भाव तीन पुत्र हुए, विष्णु का भक्त न्यूह सोऽहमस्मि ध्यान में परायण था। एक बार भगवान विष्णु ने उसे स्वप्न में बताया कि हे प्रिय न्यूह सुनो सातवें दिन प्रलय होगी। तुम लोगों के साथ नाव में शीघ्र बैठ जाना, हे भक्तेन्द्र, अपना जीवन बचाओ, तुम सर्वश्रेष्ठ हो जाओगे। वैसा स्वीकार करके उस मुनि ने तीन सौ हाथ लम्बी और पचास हाथ चौड़ी नाव का निर्माण कराया तीस सौ हाथ ऊपर उठी हुई (ऊंची) सुन्दर सभी जीवों के जोड़े तथा अपने कुल वालों के साथ चढकर विष्णु के ध्यान में तत्पर हो गया।

यहाँ महा जल प्लावन की भीषणता का वर्णन इस प्रकार किया गया है,

सांवर्तको मेघगणो महेन्द्रेण समन्वित:।
चत्वारिशद्दिनान्ये व महावृष्टिमकारयत।।
सर्व तु भारतं वर्ष जलै: प्लाव्य तु सिन्धव:।
चत्वारो सहस्राणि? (सहर्वाणि) मुनयो ब्रह्मवादिन:।
न्यूहश्च स्वकुलेस्सार्द्ध शेषा: सर्वे विनाशिता।।
यदा तु मुनयस्सर्वे विष्णुमाणां प्रतुष्टुवु:।
न्यूहस्तब्रस्थितो नावमारुह्य स्वकुलैस्सह।
जलान्ते भूमिमागत्य तत्र वामं करोत स:।।
सिमश्च हामश्च तथा याकुतो नाम विश्रुत:।
याकुत: सप्तपुत्रश्च जुम्रो माजूज एवं स:।।
मादी तथा च यूनानस्तूवलो मसकस्तथा।
तीरासश्च तथा तेषां नामभिर्देश उच्यते।।
जुम्रा दश कनाब्जश्च रिफतश्च तजर्रुम:।

तद्याम्न च स्मृता देशा यूनाद्या ये सुता: स्मृता:।।
इलीशस्तरलीशश्रच कित्तीहूदानिरुच्यते।

सांवर्तक नाम मेघों के गणने इन्द्र से युक्त होकर (चालीस दिनों तक महान वृष्टि की। सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष जल से डूब गया, और चार समुद्र मिल गए और विशाल हो गए। अठ्ठासी हजार? (संहर्ष) बह्मवादी मुनि न्यूह अपने कुलों के साथ जल के अन्त होने पर वहां वास करने लगा। न्यूह के पुत्र सिम हाम, याकूत नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुए।) याकुत के सात पुत्र हुए; जुम्र, माजूज, मादी, यूनान, तूवल, मसक तथा तीरास। उन्हीं के नामों से देश कहे जाते हैं। जुम्र के बाद१० हुए; कनाब्ज, रिफत, तजर्रम- इनके नाम से देश बने जो यूनादि पुत्र हुए। इलीश तरलीश, कित्ती, हूदानि कहे जाते हैं।

चतुर्भिर्नामभिर्देशास्तेषां तेषां प्रचक्रिरे।
द्वितीयतनयाद्धामात्सुनाश्चत्वार एवं ते।
कुशो मिश्रश्च कूजश्च कनआँस्तत्र नाममि:।।
तथा सवतिका नाम निमरुहो महाबल:।
तेषां पुत्राश्च कलन: सिनारोरक उच्यते।।
अक्वदो बावुनश्चैव रसनादेशकाश्चते।
श्रावयित्वा मुनीम् सूतो योगनिद्रा वशगंत:।।

इन चारों के नाम से देश कहे जाते हैं। द्वितीय पुत्र हाम से चार पुत्र हुए कुश, मित्र, कुज तथा कुनआन्। इनसे म्लेच्छों के प्रसिद्ध देश हैं। कुश के छ: पुत्र हुए। हबील, सर्वतोरग, सवतिका, निमरुह, कलन, और सिनारोरक कहे जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त अक्वद, बाबुन और रसनादेशकादि। इस प्रकार सूत जी मुनियों को सुनाकर योगनिद्रा के वशीभूत हुए।

द्विसहस्रे शताब्द न्ते बुद्धा पुनरथाब्रवीत्।
सिमवंशं प्रवक्ष्यामि सिमो ज्येष्ठ: स भूपति।
राज्यं पञ् चशतं वर्ष तेन म्लेच्छेन सत्कृतम्।।
अर्कसदरतस्य सुतश्रच्तुस्त्रिशच्च राज्यकम।।
चतुश्शतं पुनज्ञे यं सिल्हास्ततनयोऽभवंत्।।
राज्यं तस्य स्मृतं तत्र षष्ट युत्तरचतु: शतम्।।
इवतस्य सुतोज्ञेय य: पितुस्तुल्यं कृतं पदम्।
कलजतस्य तनय: चत्वारि शदद्वयं शतम्।।
राज्यं कृतंतु तस्माच्च रऊनाम सुत: स्मृत:।
सप्तन्निशच्च द्विशत तस्य राज्यं प्रकीतितम्।।
तस्माच्च जज उत्पन्न: पितुस्तुल्वं कृतं पदम्।
नहूरस्तस्य तनयो नृपतिर्बहुशवून् विहिसयन्।
ताहरस्तस्य तनय: पितुस्तुल्यं कृतं पदम्।
तस्नात्पुत्रोऽविरामच्श्र नहूरो हारनस्त्रयं:।
एवं ऐषां स्मृता वंशा नाममात्रेण कीर्तिता: ।।

दो हजार एक सौ वर्ष बीतने पर जागकर फिर बोले सिम के वंश को बताऊंगा। ज्येष्ठ पुत्र सिम राजा हुआ, उस म्लेच्छ ने पांच सौ वर्ष तक राज्य किया। उसका पुत्र अकसद जिसने चार सौ चौतीस वर्ष राज्य किया, फिर सिंह उनका पुत्र हुआ, जिसने चार सौ आठ वर्ष तक राज्य किया। इब्रत के पुत्र ने भी पिता के तुल्यपद को शोभित किया, उसके पुत्र ने दो सौ चालीस वर्ष तक राज्य किया। इसी से रऊ नामक पुत्र हुआ। रऊ ने दौ सैतीस वर्ष तक राज्य किया। उससे जूज उत्पन्न हुआ, उसने भी पिता के समान पद को शोभित किया। उसका पुत्र नहूर हुआ, जिसने एक सौ आठ वर्ष राज्य किया और बहुत से शत्रुओं का संहार किया। उसका पुत्र ताहर हुआ जिसने पिता के सम्मान पद को शोभित किया। उसके पुत्र तीन अविराम, नहुर और हारन इस प्रकार म्लेच्छवंश के गुरु होंगे। और बाद में भारत के राजाओं (शकराज और भोज) ने समय-समय पर जाकर क्रमश: (एक के बाद दूसरा नंबर से) ईशामसीह और महामद जी से धर्म के विषय में ज्ञान प्राप्त किया। (भविष्य पुराण प्रतिसर्गपर्व प्रथम खण्ड, चतुर्थ अध्याय)

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पुराणों में यीशु विषयक वर्णन

इब्राहीम का विवरण होने के बाद यीशू का वर्णन भविष्य पुराण, प्रतिसर्गपूर्व, तृतीय खण्ड, द्वितीय अध्याय में इस प्रकार किया गया है;

एकदा तु शकाधीशो हिमतुगं समाययौ। २१
हूणादेशस्य मध्ये वै गिरिस्थं पुरुषं शुभम् ।।
ददर्श बलवान् राजा गौरागं श्वेतवस्त्रकम ।।२२
को भवानिति तं प्राह स होवाच मुदान्वित: ।
(ईश पुत्रंम पाठभेद) ईशपुत्र मांविद्वि कुमारी गर्धसम्भवम।।२३
म्लेच्छधर्मस्य वक्तारं सत्यवृतपरायणम।
इति श्रुत्वा नृप: प्राह धर्म: को भवत: मत: ।। २४

एक बार शाकाधीश हिमतुंग पर गए और हूण देश के मध्य पर्वत में स्थित गोरे अंग वाले, श्वेत वस्त्र पहनने वाले शुभ पुरुष को बलवान राजा ने देखा और आनन्दित (खुश) होकर पूछा कि आप कौन है? उन्होंने कहा कि मुझे कुमारी के गर्भ से उत्पन्न ईशा समझे; मै सत्य के व्रत में परायण म्लेच्छ धर्म का उपदेशक हूं। ऐसा सुनकर राजा ने पूछा कि धर्म में आपका क्या विचार है।

श्रुत्वोवाच महाराज प्राप्ते सत्यस्य संक्षये।
निर्मार्यादे म्लेच्छदेशे मसीहोऽ समागत: ।।२५
ईशामसी च दस्य् नां प्रादुर्भूता भयकंरी।
तामहं म्लेच्छत: प्राप्य मसीहत्वमुपागत: ।।२६
म्लेच्छुषु स्थापितो धर्मो मया तच्छणु भूपते
मानसंनिर्मलं कृत्वा मलं देहे शुभाशुभम ।२७
नैगम जपमास्थाय जपेत निर्मलं परम।
न्यायेन सत्यवचसा मनसैक्येन मानव: ।।२८
ध्यायेन पूजयेदीशं सूर्यमन्डलसंस्थितम।
अचलोऽयं प्रभु: साक्षात्तथा सूर्योऽचल:सदा।।२९
ईशमूतहर्लदि प्राप्ता नित्यशुद्धा शिवकंरी।
ईशामसीह इति च मन नाम प्रतिष्ठितम।।३०
इति श्रुत्वा स भूपालो नत्वा तं मलेच्छपूजकम।
स्थापयामास तं तत्र म्लेच्छस्थाने हि दारुणे।।३१
(भविष्य पुराण, प्रतिसर्ग पर्व, तृतीय खण्ड, द्वितीय अध्याय)

यह सुनकर ईशामसीह बोले कि सत्य के नष्ट हो जाने पर म्लेच्छ देश के मर्यादाहीन होने पर मैं मसीह यहां आया हूँ। दस्युओ की भयकारिणी विपत्ती को म्लेच्छों से प्राप्त करके मैं मसीहत्व को प्राप्त हुआ हूँ। हे राजन मेरे द्वारा म्लेच्छों में स्थापित धर्म को सुनो स्नान करो या नही, मन को निर्मल करके वैदिक जप को आश्रित करके निर्मल होकर जपे। न्याय सत्यवचन और मन को एकता से मनुष्य ध्यान से सूर्यमण्डल में स्थित ईश्वर को ध्यान से पूजे। यह प्रभु अचल है जैसे कि सूर्य अचल है। ईश्वर के हृदय में नित्य शुद्ध तथा कल्याणकारी मूर्ति प्राप्त होती है, इसलिए ईशामसीह मेरा नाम है। यह सुनकर राजा ने उस म्लेच्छपूजक को वही दारुण म्लेच्छ स्थान में स्थापित किया तथा मुहम्मद साहब को भविष्य में आने की सूचना भी ईशा ने राजा से दी है।

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पुराणों और वेदों में महामद तथा अल्ला विषयक वर्णन

अन्तिम ईशदूत के रुप मे महामद को भविष्य पुराण प्रतिसर्ग पर्व तृतीय खंड एवं तृतीय अध्याय में चित्रित किया गया है। राजा भोज का समय और महामद का समय एक ही था, क्योंकि पृथ्वी को धर्म की मर्यादा से हीन देखकर राजा भोज सिन्धु पार करके अरब जाता है। वर्णन इस प्रकार है:-

एतस्मिन्नन्तरे म्लेच्छ आचार्येण रामन्वित: ।
महामद इति ख्यात शिष्यशाखासमन्वित:।
नृपश्चैव महादएवं मरुस्थलनिवासिनम।
चन्दनादिभिरभ्तर्च्य तृष्टाच मनसा हरम।
नमस्ते गिरिजानाथ मरुस्थलनिवासिने।
त्रिपुरासुरनाशाय बहुमायाप्रवतिने।
म्लेच्छैसुरनाशाय बहुमायाप्रवतिने।
म्लेच्छैर्गुप्ताय शुद्धाय सच्चिदानन्दरुपिणे।।
त्व मा हि किंकरं विद्धि शरणार्थमुपागतम।

उसी बीच शिष्यों की शाखाओं (Branches) से युक्त महामद नाम म्लेच्छ आचार्य वहां आते है। राजा भोज मरुस्थल में निवास करने वाले महादेव को गंगाजल से स्नान कराकर पन्चगव्य से युक्त चुन्दनादि से पुजकर शिव को मन से सन्तुष्ट किये। हे मरुस्थल में निवास करने वाले त्रिपुरासुरनाशक अत्याधिक चमत्कारों को जानने वाले,म्लेच्छों से सुरक्षित शुद्ध एवं सत्य, चैतन्य एवं आनंद स्वरुप शंकर जी तुम्हें नमस्कार है। तुम मुझे शरण में उपस्थित अपना दास समझो।

उवाच भूपतिं प्रेम्णा मायामद विशारद:।
तब देवो महाराज मम दासत्वमागत:।
ममाच्छिष्ट स भुन्जीयात् तथा तत्पश्य भो नृप।
इति श्रुत्वा तथा दृष्टा परं विस्मयमाययौ।
म्लेच्छधर्मे मतिश्चासीत्तस्य भूपस्ये दारुणे।

राजा भोज के पास स्थित पत्थर की मूर्ति के लिए महामद ने कहा कि वह तो मेरा जूठा खा सकता है जिसे तुम पूजते हो, ऐसा कहकर भोज को वैसे ही दिखा दिया यह सुनकर और देखकर राजा भोज का बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ और उसकी आस्था म्लेच्छधर्म में हो गई।

रात्रौ स देवरुपश्च बहुमायाविशारद:।
पैशाचं देहमास्थाय भोजराजं हि सोऽब्रवीत।।
आर्य धर्मो हि ते राजन सर्वधर्मोत्तम: स्मृत:।
ईशाज्ञया करिष्यामि पैशाचं धर्मदारुणम।।
लिगच्छेदी शिखाहीन: श्मश्रूधारी स दूषक:।
उच्चालापी सर्वभक्षी भविष्यति जनो मम।।
बिना कौलं च पशवस्तेषां भक्ष्या मते मम।
मुसलेनैव संस्कार कुशैरित भविष्यति।।
तस्मान्मुसजवन्तो हि जातयो धर्मदूषक:।
इति पैशाचधर्मश्च भविष्यति मया कृत:।।
इत्युक्त्वा प्रययौ देव: स राजा गेहमाययौ।

रात्रि में कोई देवदूत पैशाचदेह धारण करके राजा भोज से बोला कि हे राजन यद्यपि तुम्हारा आर्य धर्म सभी धर्मों से उत्तम है, फिर भी उसी धर्म को पैशाचधर्म नाम से ईश्वर की आज्ञा से स्थापित करुंगा। खतना किया हुआ, चोटी से हिन, दाढ़ी रखने वाला, ऊंची बात कहने वाला या मेरा खास आदमी होगा। शुद्ध पशुओं को आहार करने वाला, कुशों (कुशा) से जैसे संस्कार होता है, वैसा उसका मुसल से संस्कार होगा, इसी से मुसलमान जाति दूषित धर्मों पर दोष लगाएंगी, ऐसा मेरे द्वारा किया गया पैशाचधर्म होगा। यह कहकर देवता चला गया, और वह राजा घर लौटा।

अहमद या अहमिद् शब्द का इतना महत्व है कि ऋग्वेद मं.८, सू.६,१०, अथर्ववेद काण्ड २०, सू.११५, मं.१ तथा सामवेद १५२ वाँ तथा १५०० वाँ मन्त्र में अहमिद् शब्द का प्रयोग है।

अहमिद्धि पितुष्परि मेधामृतस्य जग्रभ।
अहं सूर्य इराजनि।।
अहमद का अर्थ प्रशंसक या अभिमानकक्षक।
(भविष्य पु. प्रतिसर्ग पर्व, चतुर्थ अध्याय
कलिकृतविष्णुस्तुति)

मैंने ही रक्षक और प्रकृति (ईश्वरीय कृति) के नियम (कायदा) को चलाने वाले परमेश्वर से तत्वदर्शिता (तत्वज्ञान सिखानेवाला) प्राप्त की हैं। मैं सूर्य के समान प्रकाशित हुआ हूँ। एतदातिरिक्त (एक से अधिक बार ऐसा) अल्ला या अल्ला शब्द ऋग्वेद मं.३, सू.३०, मं.१० में अल्लदूणो वल इन्द्र ब्रजों गो: पुरा हन्तोर्भयमानो व्यार के रुप में प्राप्त होता है।

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सार्वभौमधर्म एवं उपसंहार

१. हाथ में रखे हुए गेर के समान सम्पूर्ण ब्रह्माण्ड को देखने वाले परमेश्वर की सत्ता को स्वीकार करना सभी धर्मों का मूलाधार है। कोई भी धर्म परमेश्वर की सत्ता को अस्वीकार नहीं कर सकता।

२. उस परमेश्वर को प्रसन्न करना प्रत्येक मनुष्य का कर्तव्य है। उस परमेश्वर की बनाई हुई सृष्टि में किसी भी प्राणी को कष्ट न पहुंचाना, सत्य बोलना, दान देना, किये गये उपकार को मानना, निर्धनों की सेवा करना, धर्मों का आदर करना प्रत्येक धर्म का सिद्धांत है।

३. धर्म के नाम पर होने वाले वाह्याडम्बरों का निराकरण करके, धर्म के सत्य स्वरुप को लोगों के सम्मुख रखना चाहिए।

४. जो जिसको भजते हैं, वे उसी को प्राप्त करते हैं एक परमेश्वर को छोडकर, अन्य देवी देवताओं के भक्त अधोगति पाते है उसको नहीं पाते।

५. एक ही परमात्मा है, उसके अलावा दूसरा कोई है ही नहीं जिसकी स्तुति की जाय।

६. प्रतिदिन परमेश्वर का ध्यान, भजन तथा नियमानुसार किसी व्रत को एक निष्ट होकर रहना चाहिये।

७. सभी से नम्रतापूर्वक बोलना, किसी का दिल न दुखाना, अच्छा आचरण, हृदय की सफाई एवं निर्मल भावनाओं का होना आवश्यक है।

८. अच्छे मार्ग चलने से कोई आसुरी शक्ति मनुष्य को भटका देती है, अंत: अच्छे कार्य में बाधाओं के उपस्थित होने पर भी अच्छे कार्य का परित्याग नहीं करना चाहिए।

९. परमेश्वर की अनन्य भक्ति करनी चाहिए। परमेश्वर की पूजा में उसकी तुलना (compare) में किसी अन्य को नहीं रखना चाहिए।

धर्म के शाश्वत सिद्धान्तों का अवलोकन करने पर यह स्वत: सिद्ध होता है, कि वैदिक ईसाई एवं इस्लाम धर्म के मूल रुप में वैषम्य नहीं है, अपितु परवती धर्मोपदेशकों ने अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए कुछ मिश्रण कर लिया है। इससे वास्तविक धर्म का स्वरुप अदृश्य हो गया है। धर्मों मे भरी हुई बुराइयों एवं धर्म के नाम पर होने वाले अत्याचारों का दूरीकरण तभी है, जबकि प्रत्येक मनुष्य को यह ज्ञान हो जाय, कि वे सभी एक ही परमेश्वर द्वारा बनाए गये एक ही माता-पिता की सन्तान है। जब सभी धर्मानुयायियों का परमेश्वर एक है, मानवसृष्टि का आदि पुरुष एक है, बनावट एक है, क्रियाकलाप एक जैसे ही है, मानवजाति में स्त्री जाति तथा पुरुष जाति की रचना समान है, तो एक ही माता-पिता की सन्तानें आपस में धर्म के तथ्य को न समझाते हुए पारस्परिक कलह धर्म के नाम पर करें, यह क्या परमेश्वर को प्रसन्न करने वाली बात होगी। अतु: सब को प्रेम एवं सद्भावना से रहना चाहिए।

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